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OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

NATURE AND CURE

OF

F E V E R S.

By WILLIAM GRANT, M.D.

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OF



OF THE PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

I COME now to consider the second part of the atrabilious constitution, *viz.* when some degree of fever and cough is superadded; and to mark the particulars in which this fever differs from the bilious and atrabilious fevers, already mentioned. Peripneumonia notha, where in it differs from the bilious and atrabilious fevers.

The yellow morbid lentor, as has been said, is more thin and acrid, and consequently the fever is more smart; the pulse is more quick and more full: if the disease is exasperated by heating drugs or acrid diet, it sooner becomes miliary and malignant; if properly treated, it is sooner carried off; because thin matter is more moveable than thick; and if the grosser parts are carried off by the common sewer of the bowels, the thinner and more acrid will pass finally by the skin and kidneys gradually, as they are separated from the blood, and thus ouze out of the habit on or before the twenty-first day.

The breathing is always clear in the yellow bilious fever, and the cough which

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attends it, is no essential part of the disease, nor ever requires any particular attention, but always goes off by the common treatment, with the other symptoms. The pain in the head also, although pretty acute in the beginning, soon subsides after the third purge, and is not attended with that degree of fulness or repletion in the head, which prevents the patients from moving their body, and is one of the pathognomonic symptoms of the atrabilious fever in the peripneumonic habits.

After a single bleeding, vomiting, and proper purging for a certain number of days, according to the degree of the fever and habit of the sick, the yellow bilious fever comes to coction and crisis by kindly perspiration during the night season, and finishes in a few days afterwards; whereas this species of atrabilious fever, after the same bleeding, vomiting, and purging, comes to a peculiar species of coction and crisis, *viz.* a spitting of gross matter from the lungs; which frequently lasts forty days, according to the observation of Hippocrates, before the lungs are purged, and the whole habit deputed.

Peripneumonia notha, its characteristic symptoms.

The true atrabilious fever then, when complicated with peripneumony, has every symptom already mentioned in the yellow bilious fever; to which is superadded, first, A remarkable smallness and softness of the pulse :

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pulse: secondly, A degree of repletion in the head, which endangers an apoplexy on violent or quick motion: Thirdly, a difficulty of breathing, and frequently a wheezing noise in respiration, peculiar to this fever, and seldom accompanied with any acute or seated pain: fourthly, Then comes on a dry, hard, tearing cough: and, fifthly, An expectoration of tough phlegm, at first ropy and white, but at last soft and yellow, as often as the principal part of the crisis comes by the lungs.

These are the five pathognomonic symptoms of this fever, which distinguish it from every other disease. I have looked over the ancients for it in vain; I suppose their manner of living, and the climates of Arabia and Greece did not favour it; however, they could not help observing in general, "*Obesi plerumque, acutis morbis, cum difficultate spirandi, strangulantur; subitoque sæpe moriuntur: quod in corpore tenuiore vix evenit.*" Compare with Hippocrates, sect. ii. *Aph.* art. 44.

But let us now enumerate the facts, and trace the natural rise and progress of this complaint, as the surest means to form a just idea of it. In the high and southern parts of Europe, it is scarcely formed; in the hot climates never: but it is frequent in Normandy, Flanders, Holland, Britain, and Ireland; where the pasture-lands are

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rich, cattle and poultry highly fed, where the people indulge in eating fat and butter, and drink fermented liquors, or debauch in spirits. Sydenham thought that brandy was the sole cause of it; and therefore proposed, that it should be absolutely prohibited except among the surgeons, and there confined to external application only.

Peripneumonia notha, habita most liable to it.

We meet every day with people who pant and wheeze, with a bloated face, yellow, prominent eyes, short-neck, big-belly, slow soft pulse, cool hand, fair skin, and good appetite, without any sign of spasm, tickling pain or cough, but a perpetual oppression on the breath, if they but walk a little, and a frequent, vain endeavour to bring up a tough, insipid pituite, that seems to stuff every gland. In general, these persons take little exercise, eat a great deal of animal food, fat and butter; their meat is plainly roasted or boiled; or rather half roasted or half boiled; they drink nothing but fermented liquors, except a little tea morning and evening, and take a reasonable quantity of sleep: they are warm in bed, but hardly ever sweat, because the vessels are pressed by the fat in the cellular membrane, and the skin is distended; so that nothing can escape easily that way; but a thin volatile exhalation, while all the gross oils are retained, and perhaps united with, and coagulated by the

Of the *Peripneumonia notha*.

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the austere acid of their drink, which also abounds in all animal fat, particularly that called tallow. This union is not only known to all our chymists, but also to our tallow-chandlers, who convert the thinner fat to dry tallow by the help of mineral acids.

In hot climates, where the skin is much relaxed, and the juices greatly exalted, this can hardly be the case; nor indeed is the meat so loaded with fat; and their ripe fruit yields a more soapy acid: but in our country and climate, an oily, viscid lentor may easily be contracted, and frequently continue for a long time, without any signs of much acrid or active principles, and men frequently die suddenly of a *peripneumonia notha*, after eating a hearty dinner, without any appearance of a former indisposition*.

Peripneumonia notha, not frequent in hot climates.

Thus

* These are the people who are most liable to sudden death, and one species of apoplexy; as Sydenham has observed of peripneumonic habits; and give rise to what has been called *Facies Apoplectica*.

The writers of systems have divided the apoplexy into three kinds; 1st, The *cephalica*, arising from great distention or rupture of the blood vessels of the brain; or some compression on that organ. 2dly, The *cardiaca*, supposed to proceed from dilatation, rupture, or obstruction in some of the blood vessels of the heart and *pericardium*. And 3dly, The *stomachica*, said to come from crude and turgid collections in the stomach and bowels.

Peripneumonia notha, its first stage.

Thus we have an idea of the *terrentia morbi*, to prevent the dangerous consequences

I have had many opportunities of inspecting the bodies of people who have died of apoplexies. In the year 1747, I saw one instance in a journeyman carpenter, where there seemed to be much blood extravasated round the *cerebellum*, which ran down all along the *medulla spinalis*: and this is the only instance I ever met with of the *cephalica*.

Not long after, a gentleman of Edinburgh, who had been many years subject to an uncommon pain in the region of the heart, which obliged him to bleed *toties quoties*; had neglected his usual bleeding too long, and dropt down dead playing on the violin. Being opened, part of one of the large vessels near the heart was found very thin, and a small aperture in it, through which the blood flowed, so as to fill the *pericardium*: the same has been seen from a polypus in these vessels.

It is evident therefore, that there are such apoplexies as the *cephalica* and *cardiaca*. But by far the greater number of such as I have inspected, did not appear to have died from these causes; for, upon the most strict examination, the morbid appearances were no other than great distention of the stomach and bowels; and that distention of the veins which is common in all subjects who die without loss of blood or being much reduced: These seem to have perished in the first rigor of a fever superinduced in a constitution such as is here described: where Nature being greatly oppressed by repletion and obstruction, the relaxed vessels were unable to perform their functions, and the party died before the fever was able to develope itself.

According to this idea one that dies in the cold fit of an ague, *peripneumonia notha*, or *causus biliosus*, may be said to die apoplectic; which can hardly happen in a true *causus inflammatorius*, because this always presupposes elastic solids, and strong vital powers. But if

quences of which, such a reformation of regimen is necessary as few people will conform

if there should be a great degree of *plethora ad vires*, the rigor may be so considerable as to bring on an apoplexy, and the person may perish in the cold fit or first access of a fever of the inflammatory kind.

To explain this matter I will give a short account of a few cases, out of a great number, by which it will appear, that many people, who are suddenly deprived of sense and motion, die for want of proper assistance in the first attack of a common fever: and that the means frequently used to restore them, may often prevent their recovery.

Some years ago, in the month of July, I happened to be at a gentleman's house in Hertfordshire; a servant came in a great hurry to tell me that the coachman had dropt down dead in the stable; I ran to the place, and there I saw a stout, lusty, young man in a true apoplexy: his pulse beat about 40 in a minute, very soft and large; his breathing was deep, and the expiration so long, that each seemed his last: his hands and face were cold; his mouth remained either open or shut, as it was placed; his eyes were open; and the pupils much dilated: but if the eyelids were brought over the balls they remained closed; inso-much that one eye might be shut nearly, and the other left more open than is natural. He had stript off his coat and waistcoat, and undone his shirt collar, before.

Here then was a true apoplexy, to cure which I opened a vein, which bled freely without any ligature: at first I thought the pulse mended; but after the loss of eight ounces, I perceived the pulse rather more soft; upon which I tied up the arm.

I then felt about his stomach and belly, which were very greatly distended, and wished that I might be able to make him vomit; with this intention I pushed a feather down his throat; and presently there came up

conform to, till by an interrupted perspiration, or some other accident, the lentor
is

some wind and froth; soon after he began to reach, and pulled away my hand with a force which I could not resist: I made the servants hold him fast, while I continued to irritate the pharynx with the feather; after some efforts, he brought up a prodigious quantity of frothy phlegm; when he had emptied his stomach, he began to look about, and complained of a most violent pain in the right temple and all that side of the head and face. I then ordered him a strong dose of salts and manna, and he was quite well the next day.

Upon enquiry, I was informed, that this young man had been hard at work, and had heated himself very much; in this situation he had gone down into a cold cellar, where he drank a quantity of new small beer, and was just returned to his work when he dropt down.

This apoplexy then may be called *vera stomachica*, and could not have been removed by bleeding, blisters, cauteries, volatiles, nor alcalies. I have seen something of the same kind frequently in the cold fit of quartan agues; when the patient seemed reduced to the last extremity, a reaching and even vomiting has come on, which soon abated the degree of the rigor.

Talking of this case to my worthy friend Doctor Armstrong, he told me, That once when at dinner in a tavern at Greenwich, the landlord came running into the room, and enquired if there was ever a surgeon in the company to bleed a man who had dropt down apoplectic at the bar: the good doctor, with his usual humanity, ran down stairs, and found an extenuated old man suddenly deprived of sense and motion; he opened his mouth, and got down a glass of brandy by slow degrees: the consequence was, that the man belched up a great deal of wind, and soon recovered.

Of the Peripneumonia notha.

is rendered more acrid ; a degree of fever then comes on, with a degree of cold, horror,

recovered. Here then was a case in which bleeding might have been detrimental.

In the beginning of February 1772, during the atrabilious constitution, when the winter fever and *peripneumonia notha* were quite epidemic, I was called to see a lady aged about 40. I was told that she had been very delicate, and subject to nervous complaints; that within two years she was become remarkably lusty. Upon examination, I saw the pupils of both eyes violently dilated, but the eyeballs quite yellow; her extremities were cold, and pulse about 38 in a minute, soft and very small; the breathing was very slow, weak, and irregular; just as she was dropping from her chair, she complained of a sudden pain in her right temple.

Before I saw her she had lost about six or seven ounces of blood, which was of a very yellow colour, and not fizy: volatiles and stimulants had been tried to no purpose. I endeavoured to make her vomit with a feather, and succeeded in some degree; every time she reached, the pulse mended; I then got down a strong vomit by degrees; had her put into bed, and directed a clyster to be injected very warm; and bladders filled with hot water to be laid all round her in bed.

Although I considered this apoplexy to be no other than the rigor and first access of the epidemic fever; and foretold the hot skin, quick pulse, and foul tongue, which were to follow; yet, because this fever was for the most part accompanied with a fluxion of tenacious matter on the lungs, I directed a blister to be put between the shoulders, and sinapisms to each foot, without waiting for the effect of the vomit and clyster; both which I hoped might operate before the blisters could take place.

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ror, and rigor; a difficult breathing, and tickling dry cough.

This

If the vomiting or purging did not come on in an hour, I directed the warm clyster to be repeated; in the mean time I desired that she should not be fatigued with constant turning and teasing her; but be suffered to remain quiet, and wait six hours for the effect of the medicines.

After six hours I returned, and found that the vomit had operated twice moderately, and that she had had one stool soon after; the pulse was now more steady, but soft, and about 70 in a minute; she had recovered her natural warmth, and was able to speak and swallow. I then ordered a little purging draught, and directed thin, subacid liquors to be given frequently with a little wine. But as the heat and pulse were so moderate, I did not remove the blister nor sinapisms.

The next morning she complained much of the pain in her head, and great inclination to doze: the skin was hot; pulse an hundred, soft and equal: the tongue was very foul, and the urine *jumentosa*. I ordered the blister and sinapisms to be removed, and to increase the quantity of orange juice in all her sippings: I directed a purging apozem to be given regularly till a purging should come on, and in short to treat the whole complaint as a bilious fever; which had the desired effect: for after the purge had operated, the pain of the head gradually subsided; and the left arm and leg, which at one time seemed paralytic, soon recovered their natural warmth and motion; only the pulse remained more small and irregular in that side for 24 hours. All the stools were bilious for some days, and constantly gave relief.

This case was evidently more bilious than inflammatory; however as the pulse became a little tight on the third day, a few ounces of blood were taken away by cups, applied to the neck and shoulders, at the same time that the body was kept open.

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Of the Peripneumonia notha.

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This is the first stage of the formed fever, and gives name to the disease; because it

But after the season of the true inflammation I have seen the case varied considerably, of which I will give one instance.

A lady, aged about 70 years, who had been liable when young to *hæmoptysis*; but after the age of thirty years became very healthy, strong, and lusty. About seven years ago she was seized with an erysipelatous fever, which ran so high as to require large and repeated bleeding; after which the fever yielded to frequent gentle purges, and a cooling diet; but the fluxion was so acrid and violent on one leg as to require the attendance of a surgeon for forty days: after which she recovered her usual health and appetite.

Three years ago she met with a good deal of vexation, which brought on a depression of spirits, and at last, a dangerous, atrabilious fever. After the fever was carried off, she neglected taking her former exercise, and did not pay proper attention to little complaints that came now and then.

Playing at cards one evening, in the month of March, at a friend's house, she dropt from her chair in a kind of fit, and was deprived of sense and motion. A surgeon was sent for, who took away 12 ounces of blood; which gave such immediate relief, that she was carried home in a coach to her own house: I saw her first at night, and she spoke to me with her usual good sense and good humour.

Her skin was temperate, pulse very slow, large and soft; her tongue was white; eyes yellow, and the pupils dilated; her body was tense, distended, and costive. I ordered a cupful of purging ptisan to be taken every hour till she should have three stools.

The next morning I found that the whole ptisan had operated only twice; the pulse was become full and hard, and about 100 in a minute; the eyes were inflamed, and the head much affected; I ordered her

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it does, in some degree, resemble the true peripneumony; and in some people, at certain

to be blooded, and she lost 12 ounces before the pulse altered: the purging ptisan was repeated. This blood was yellow and very fizy. She had some rest at night after the operation of the purge, and seemed better the morning of the third day; but in the evening the pulse became very violent, and the fever returned; the bleeding was again repeated to 12 ounces, and a purging clyster was administered.

Upon the fourth day the fever subsided, and the urine was hypostatic: the inflammation of the eyes was gone off; and she spoke quite sensibly; but the features of the face were distorted and drawn towards the right side, and the whole left side was paralytic; the pulse was about 90, still very large, and regular; but not hard: and she complained of great pain in the hind part of the head, down the left side of the neck, arm and back.

Upon the fifth day she lost 8 ounces of blood by cups on the neck and pained parts; and was again purged more briskly than before. At night a blister was put to the back, and the day following she began to take the deobstruent gums with a decoction of aperient roots, &c. which she continued for many months, and recovered gradually. Now, I look upon this case to be more inflammatory than bilious.

I have heard objections made to bleeding, because of the old age of a patient; but without reason, for some old people are liable to high inflammation, and in such cases the rigidity of their fibres increases the disease.

An old navy surgeon, who had been many years on the superannuated list, was seized with an apoplexy, and was relieved by a plentiful bleeding; an high inflammatory fever succeeded, and his life was saved by repeated bleeding and an antiphlogistic treatment. An hemiplexia remained, for which various remedies were
tried;

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Certain seasons, may require repeated bleeding; yet, if we consider the people who are liable to it, the season of the year, and the changeable weather at that season, the smallness, and frequently softness of the pulse, the colour of the face and eyes, the colour of the urine and tongue, the absence of thirst, and other symptoms, we can hardly be at a loss to distinguish them.

Since the days of Sydenham, several gentlemen have written very well on this subject: I have compared them together, and with a great number of cases: upon the whole, I think Sydenham the best guide for the plain, true enumeration of the leading symptoms, and the special me-

tried; but it was not relieved by any other means, than a long perseverance in the antiphlogistic course.

Upon the whole, there is reason to believe, that when a person is suddenly deprived of sense and motion, there is generally a lurking fever at the bottom; and therefore, the most successful treatment will be that which is best adapted to that particular fever: to discover the species of which, we ought to consider the natural constitution, former ailments, occupation, and manner of living of the party, as well as the season of the year, and the reigning epidemic constitution for the time being.

Having thus discovered the true cause of the attack, we proceed with propriety and advantage; but unless we are capable of this discriminating knowledge, we had better do nothing, than hurry on from one thing to another, without knowing why or wherefore. The want of this discriminating knowledge is the true reason why so few recover in such cases.

thod

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thod of cure; by which it will appear how much this disease partakes of the nature of a bilious or atrabilious distemper; for the genus of a disease is to be learned as well by the manner of its termination, and the method to which it yields easily, and according to its own nature, as by the manner of its first coming on, the season of the year, the symptoms that attend it, the effects of the weather, and of remedies on these symptoms, and the particular habits most liable to it.

I will therefore consider, first, what Sydenham has said of it, and then add some remarks taken from my own observation.

Peripneumonia notha divided into two sorts.

1st Sort is the winter fever of Sydenham.

Sydenham divides this disease into two sorts: the first he calls the *winter fever*; and the second is the *peripneumonia notha*.

According to him, the winter fever begins in November, and continues more or less all December and January. It comes on with little signs of inflammation, and therefore is often quite neglected: sometimes it is ill-treated by heating medicines and confinement in bed, which bring on miliary eruptions, and sometimes even petechiæ, although neither of these are by any means to be accounted the natural consequence of the disease. When Nature is not interrupted, there never are signs of any malignity; and when properly assisted, it

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it invariably gives way in the course of nine days; and all the symptoms are in number only seven.

“ First, Paroxysms of heat and cold succeed alternately for a day or two after the beginning of the fever: secondly, A pain in the head and limbs, and an universal restlessness: thirdly, The tongue is white: fourthly, The pulse much the same as in a healthy person: fifthly, The urine turbid and high-coloured: sixthly, The blood like that of a pleuritic person: and, seventhly, It is also generally attended with a cough, but not with such a difficult respiration, nor so violent a pain of the head in coughing, as happen in the *bastard peripneumony*, though it differs from this distemper only in degree.”

Fever, winter, described.

The method of cure is of the same nature with what he has recommended in the bilious or *new fever*, viz. one bleeding; after which he orders the purging apozem to be given and repeated every second or third day, till all the symptoms go off, cooling and diluting all the time, keeping up all day, and refraining from animal food.

Fever, winter, cured.

Nor will this simple treatment ever fail; the bleeding is not always necessary, and an opiate after the purging still less so.

But

Peripneumonia notha, 2d sort described.

But if these precautions are too long neglected, and the patient happens to be of a temperament such as we have already described, then the bastard peripneumony will be the consequence, and all the following train of symptoms may be expected, if the patient should not die suddenly, before any proper assistance can be given. *Syd. chap. iv. art. 2.* “ First, The patient grows
 “ hot and cold alternately: Secondly, Is
 “ giddy: Thirdly, Complains of an acute
 “ pain in the head, when the cough is
 “ most troublesome: Fourthly, He vomits
 “ up all liquids, sometimes with, and at
 “ other times without coughing: Fifthly,
 “ The urine is turbid, and intensely red:
 “ Sixthly, The blood taken away resembles pleuritic blood, but more yellow:
 “ Seventhly, He breathes quick and with
 “ difficulty; if he be advised to cough, his
 “ head aches as if it would burst; for so
 “ the patient generally expresses himself:
 “ Eighthly, A pain of the whole breast accompanies the disease: And, ninthly, A
 “ wheezing is heard by the attendants
 “ whenever the patient coughs, the lungs
 “ not being sufficiently dilated; so that the
 “ vital passages seem to be closed by the
 “ swelling; whence the circulation is so
 “ intercepted, that there are no signs of a
 “ fever, especially in gross habits; though
 “ this may likewise happen from the abundance
 “ dance

“ dance of the phlegmatic matter, where-
 “ by the blood is so surcharged, that it can-
 “ not rise to a perfect ebullition.”

To these symptoms he might have add-
 ed, tenthly, The eyes are prominent and
 yellow coloured: eleventhly, The belly, for
 the most part, is big, hard and costive;
 sometimes there are frequent inclinations to
 go to stool; but the discharge is inconsider-
 able: twelfthly, The blind piles are very
 common, with an itching round the *anus*:
 And, thirteenthly, There are clammy sweats
 in the beginning, which do not relieve if
 promoted; but the nightly perspiration in-
 bed towards the conclusion, and after the
 first passages are properly cleared, gives
 considerable relief: For, fourteenthly, This
 fever also remits in the same way as the
 bilious fever does; and terminates some-
 times by an intermittent.

When this disease has lasted a consi-
 derable time, and after the other evacua-
 tions have been persisted in for a proper
 number of days, the quantity of phlegm
 expectorated increases: this phlegm at first
 is clear, and little else than the *mucus* from
 the throat and fauces; but when the dis-
 ease begins to come towards coction, then
 the matter expectorated is mixed with a
 thick yellow matter from the lungs; upon
 which the breathing is relieved; the giddi-
 ness and fulness of the head go off, and

Peripneu-
 monia no-
 tha, addi-
 tional symp-
 toms.

Peripneu-
 monia no-
 tha, 2d
 stage.

the pulse rises both in size and strength, so as to resemble a real inflammatory fever, and has deceived or tempted the young practitioners to bleed the patient, which always does great mischief at this period.

Peripneumonia notha, cause of the symptoms.

In the beginning, the pulse is weak, soft, and small, and the head is full and giddy; because the lungs are so infarcted, and all the viscera of the abdomen so obstructed, that the circulation is impeded, and the blood is almost stagnated in the head; at the same time the urine is intensely red, or rather of an orange colour, as is common in all the bilious and atrabilious diseases; the thick sediment, of course, is lateritious, but not at all critical; it only indicates the surcharge of the atrabilious lentor, and therefore is no very good omen. After the first bleeding, and after the purging has been persisted in till the bowels are unloaded, and a considerable quantity of the atrabilious lentor has been evacuated, then the urine becomes more clear, and much less loaded, at the same time that the head is relieved considerably: the urine then remains crude till the expectoration begins, when it again becomes more thick, and prognosticates coction with the other symptoms, arising at this period of the distemper, viz. a moist skin and open body.

Of the *Peripneumonia notha*.

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When Sydenham first met with this disease, he very naturally concluded that it was inflammatory, and consequently attempted to conduct it by an antiphlogistic treatment: but his natural sagacity soon taught him to discover his error; accordingly, he used, in this distemper, the same method and regimen which had been found so salutary in the bilious fever, and succeeded to his wish; and indeed, if the *peripneumonia notha* is taken in time, none else will be required, as has been said in the winter fever; but if things are neglected in the beginning, and the stuffing of the lungs is suffered to remain a considerable time, they cannot be cleared by purging downwards, as the ancients have very well observed; but they must require a purgation *upwards*, that is, by expectoration; so that a stated and confirmed *peripneumonia notha* may be divided into two parts; of which the first may be called the crude and obstructed state, which requires a course of deobstruents and purgatives downwards till the bowels are cleared, and the *atra bilis* evacuated; suppose from nine to fourteen days, according to the circumstances of each individual, and of the power of the regimen and medicines employed: and, secondly, The concocted and suppurating state, when the whole remainder of the complaint is fixed in the lungs, and requires

Peripneumonia notha, why mistaken by Sydenham.

Peripneumonia notha, suppurating stage.

a purgation *upwards* by expectoration; during which second stage, all evacuations must be forborn, that are known by experience to retard expectoration; and such only can be of service as we are sure promote it. Thus the same bleeding, and even the purging, which were of such singular service in the beginning, would now become highly detrimental, inasmuch as bleeding stops expectoration, and purging retards it; after the spitting, therefore, takes place, we must not bleed, even if the pulse should rise ever so much; nor must we do any more by purging remedies, than perhaps to keep the body regular by a seasonable clyster, *pro re nata*: but our whole attention must be to the degree and quality of the matter expectorated; that is, to forward it by little, gentle, frequent pukes; to render it fluid when too tenacious by dilution; warm steams taken down by respiration, so as to foment the lungs; and all the medicines that are called detergent for the lungs, such as squills, antimonials, honey, and oxymel; vinegar whey, &c. are proper, not forgetting blisters, which are of more service in this than in any other fever, when applied at a proper period of the disease, to attenuate the morbid lentor, and promote the expectoration of it.

Peripneumonia notha, practical observations in it.

By such means the spitting may be kept up to the proper degree, and by it a crisis obtained

obtained on or before the fourteenth day, sooner or later, according to the idiosyncrasy, and other circumstances of the sick, observing carefully two things: first, The more yellow and thin the expectorated matter is, the more acid and purging are required; and, on the contrary, in all cases where acids are indicated, animal food is pernicious, or, at least, not indicated, and bread, barley, or rice gruel, with honey, vinegar, and a little wine, will support the strength better than fish or flesh meats; but when the matter becomes white and concocted, then broths may be granted; and so by degrees the victuals and drink may be mended gradually, as the disease subsides; and the body suffered to become more costive.

But, secondly, We must not forget, that as a certain degree of expectoration is required, and as this intention must be promoted to a certain degree, both by diluents, attenuants, stimulants, stupes, blisters, pukes, and warm liquors; so it is very possible to carry this regimen and course of medicine too far; and consequently bring on an expectoration of crude matter; which error I have frequently seen: the effect is this, a new fever comes on, with fresh symptoms of crudity; and the spitting, although in great quantity, does not seem to empty the lungs; four ounces of concocted matter,

Peripneumonia notha, practical admonitions.

in the course of twenty-four hours, will relieve the breathing more than any quantity of such thin crude phlegm can do.

It is therefore highly necessary, that, as soon as the foregoing medicines have had the desired effect, we forbear persisting in them, unless they should again be required; and that we content ourselves with simple warm diluents, and soft pectorals, so long as the matter continues of a proper colour, consistency, and quantity; waiting patiently till Nature has had time to perform her work, now happily begun. This very material part of the cure is to be conducted chiefly by varying the drinks and diet, according to the degree of the tenacity or fluidity of the expectorated matter; and for this purpose, linctusses and juleps must be contrived *pro re nata*. Hence it plainly follows, that the same draught, linctus or julep, that were necessary; and did service in the beginning, must generally do mischief towards the end of this disease, and *vice versa*; and the same is true both of victuals and drink.

Peripneumonia notha, how ill treated by balsams, &c.

But the greatest mischief of all is done, very often, by endeavouring to quiet the salutary cough, and retard, or even dry up the necessary expectoration, by balsamics, anodynes, and opiates: by these means a new ailment is produced, more dangerous than the first; because the strength

strength being already reduced, Nature is less able to restore the salutary expectoration than she was at the beginning; so that the danger of immediate suffocation is very much to be dreaded: to prevent which, in such an emergency, as far as art has hitherto discovered, the following method must be prosecuted without loss of time.

Let some blood be taken away, and a large blister put to the back, then let the kermes mineral, and the oxymel of squills, be given frequently to keep up a constant nausea, and little puking between whiles: let vinegar-whey well sweetened with honey, be used for common drink, and the lungs frequently stuped by drawing down the steams of warm water or oxycrate: let these remedies be persisted in till the expectoration returns, and then diminished gradually, according to the case, till they are no longer required, as has been already said.

In all cases where expectoration is required, the erect posture becomes necessary also; because spitting never goes on properly in bed, or indeed in a declined posture. The dread of catching cold in this fever often prevents ignorant people from the benefit they might otherwise receive from sitting up all day in fevers; they constantly expect relief from the sweat which ineffectually .

Peripneumonia notha, how to bring back expectoration.

Peripneumonia notha, expectoration assisted by the erect posture.

Of the Peripneumonia notha.

usually flows from their head and breast on such occasions; but I hope, by degrees, these prejudices will be removed, and people will learn to believe, that no sweat does great good before coction; and that in all fevers of partial crisis, no sweat does so much good as that which comes spontaneously in the night season, during the hours that the patient was accustomed to be in bed when in his usual state of health. This sweating, or rather plentiful perspiration, is indeed salutary in this, as in most other fevers; particularly towards the conclusion.

Peripneumonia notha, its regular course.

When this fever has been treated properly from the beginning, and till the atrabilious lentor is in a great measure concocted and expelled, if there should come on a species of cold and rigor at the beginning of the exacerbation, followed by a considerable increase of heat, and something of a critical sweat towards morning; if this paroxysm returns every day, and sometimes every other day, then the perspiration, or even sweats that succeed, are of service; for although they may diminish the quantity of the phlegm; yet they mend the colour and consistency of the expectorated matter; the breathing becomes more easy; the pulse soft, full, and slow; the appetite for food increases, and the sleep during the night is not disturbed; the patient

tient can lay his head low in bed, and the collection in the night is brought up in the morning freely, by an easy, moderate coughing, in form and colour resembling a large oyster; which will most certainly evacuate the whole morbid lentor in due time, if not interrupted by some rash practice; such as Tirlington's drops, balsam of honey, paregoric elixir, and other nostrums.

At other times, a real ague comes on, with regular formed fits, and a considerable degree of cold, horror, and rigor. In this case, the physician must examine carefully the effect of each fit upon the *peripneumonia notha*, which is the principal complaint, and the ague is only a secondary consideration, perhaps an effort of Nature to shorten the distemper.

Peripneumonia notha, complicated with an ague.

If we attend to the natural history of this disease, we shall find it accompanied with all the circumstances that can make coction tedious: the patient is generally elderly, both in years and constitution; fat and gross fed; of a phlegmatic temperament, relaxed solids, and soft pulse: he is attacked during the wet, and beginning of the cold season of the year: it is evident, therefore, that the hot fit of an ague must be serviceable to concoct and expel the morbid matter at this season in such a habit, and in fact we find it so. The cold fit indeed is disagreeable, because of the fear of strangulation;

Peripneumonia notha, the effects of an ague on it.

Of the *Peripneumonia notha*.

gulation; but in a great variety of cases, I never saw any bad consequences, even when appearances were most threatening: as soon as the cold fit goes off, the pulse and breathing are relieved; the phlegm comes up more easily, and much mended in colour and consistency. Surely then, it would be bad practice to stop such an ague: the same remedies that stop the ague in such a case, would probably stop the expectoration; and the sure consequence, if not an immediate suffocation (as has been already taken notice of,) is, at least, arthritic complaints in spring, of which I know many instances; or, perhaps, obstinate obstructions in the lungs, or bowels; or articulations; and sometimes an incurable *hydrops pectoris*: ignorant people, therefore, may do much mischief by the unseasonable use of febrifuges in this complaint.

Peripneumonia notha, complicated with a symptomatic ague.

But care must be taken to distinguish this salutary ague which relieves the breathing, and concocts the expectorated matter, from an ague that sometimes comes on very late in the distemper, when the strength is much exhausted, the lungs much relaxed and fatigued; what is expectorated is thin, acrid, and yellow; and the glands seem to discharge immoderately a crude catarrhus phlegm: in this case, every fit increases the quantity of phlegm, which, at the same time,

time, becomes daily more thin and yellow, the pulse more small, the sick more languid; the stomach loathes food, and the countenance is haggard; the skin becomes of a dead white, the eyes of a pearl colour, and the whole body leucophlegmatic: in this case, I say, the bark is the best medicine both for the cough and ague: nay, I have seen the ague stopt by it in a few days, and an easy, well-digested spitting remain till the whole ailment has been perfectly cured. Upon such occasions, I have always given the bark simple, or boiled with liquorish root; avoided all alkaline and heating medicines, for fear of increasing the acrimony.

For, although in some cases, when the phlegm is clear and tenacious, they may be of service to promote a concocted expectoration; yet they do not succeed in cases where the phlegm is thin, yellow, and acrid: there is danger by the over free use of such drugs, of turning the *peripneumonia notha* into an obstinate, ill-conditioned catarrh.

Peripneumonia notha, the effect of alcalis in it.

When the disease is quite cured, mustard and horse-raddish, as part of the diet, agree well enough with some persons who are liable to this complaint, and cannot forbear spirituous and fermented liquors; or a table-spoonful of mustard-seed may be taken entire now and then, to keep their bodies

Peripneumonia notha, to prevent the returns of it in gross habits.

bodies open: but above all, they must avoid fat and butter in their diet; they must ride on horseback, and learn to eat honey, if possible; to eat fruit fully ripe with bread, whey, and butter-milk, with sugar and bread; and go to bed with an empty stomach. If they can go to the sea in the summer season, to drink and bathe in the water will be found of great service to most people who are subject to atrabilious complaints of every kind; as I have experienced in many cases, which I am not at liberty to publish. They must get up early, take exercise before their meals, eat the lean of meat, with much garden stuff, to dinner only, and never exceed in strong liquors of any kind, nor austere acids.

Peripneumonia notha, the proper acids for it,

During the season of the putrid constitution, or even while the bile is thin and yellow, one of a bilious habit may venture on austere acids and unripe fruit; such as our gooseberry tarts, and the like; but after September he ought to prefer the ripe, soapy, melting fruits, or the preserved fruits, and not the hard, rough, unripe plums, quinces, and medlars: these are to be reserved for powerful antiseptic medicines; and are, therefore, improper for common diet. Our sweet roots and greens, peaches, and even melons, will answer better, if taken with

bread for his meal, and well diluted by a good draught of cold water; or before his meals; but not by way of desert after meals, to overload his stomach, already filled with solid food, and fermented liquors, to distend the stomach and coagulate the oil.

These are the most common of the atrabilious distempers, very common here, seldom well understood; and consequently, for the most part, ill-treated: *horresco referens!*

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation.

I SHALL now draw, into a more comprehensive view, an account of the several diseases which are produced by, and partake of the reigning constitutions which succeed each other in the circle of the year, their various complications with each other, and the different intentions of cure. This is the more necessary, as I am conscious that, in the situation in which I wrote, I could not keep so strictly to method, as might be expected; and was obliged to have recourse to frequent digressions. I was unwilling, that some observations, which I had great reason to think of importance, should lie dormant in my own mind, till I could reduce them into a system; which, however, may, perhaps, hereafter be done: I therefore committed them to writing as they occurred, during the short and interrupted intervals of business; and I have now laid them before the public from the same motives. If my little work shall be found to contain useful knowledge, I am not very solicitous about the manner in which it is conveyed. For the unavoidable

Recapitulation.

able repetitions in this recapitulation, I shall make no apology.

All fevers are, for some days, preceded by several little complaints, which were called by the Greek physicians *Ποσεια*, which Celsus translates *terrentia morbi*, the harbingers of the fever. These are succeeded by a degree of rigor, which is the beginning of the *stated* fever, and marks the first day of it *in the journal*. The quick pulse, dry mouth, hot skin, and other febrile symptoms follow: these increase gradually for some days, and at length get into a regular train; so that something of the same sort happens every day nearly at the same hour, for some days, without any sensible alteration. During this period, much mischief is done by ignorant people, who, not considering that Nature is at work to digest the morbid matter, and prepare it for expulsion, are very officious by heating at one time, cooling at another; now raising the fever too high, then lowering it too much; running first one way and then another, like a person in a labyrinth, impelled by a blind desire to get out, without knowing the right tract. When Nature has had sufficient time to prepare the matter for expulsion, and to expel the greater part of it, all or most of the symptoms subside gradually, till the disease deserves the name of a fever no longer; but still

still some complaints remain, which are the consequences of the fever, or in common language, the dregs of it: here, again, ignorant people are over-officious, by procuring such violent evacuations as reduce the natural powers, and retard the perfect recovery.

Fever, the divisions of it.

Every fever may be divided into the following periods: the harbingers, the beginning, the increase, the state, the decline, and the consequence: and each of these may have different degrees, both of violence and duration, according to the nature of the fever; for each species of fever has a nature peculiar to itself, in consequence of which, it goes through its periods with greater or less velocity than others: it is therefore necessary to acquire a particular knowledge of each species, so as to distinguish the fever in question from all others, and to determine the duration of its periods.

Fever, the divisions of it.

To communicate what I know of this matter, I have divided all fevers into two classes: the first I call common fevers; because they happen regularly every year, and seem to be the natural production of this climate, and of the manner in which we have lived for at least these last twenty years. The second I call uncommon or pestilential fevers; because they are not the constant and natural production of our climate,

climate, but are either of foreign importation, or the necessary consequence of some extraordinary combination, and produced in a goal or hospital, by bad water, bad provisions, or some other cause, co-operating with the climate, and usual manner of life.

These fevers are generally contagious which the common fevers are not, except their nature is altered, and they are rendered malignant by bad treatment. In each of the common fevers there is a great variety of symptoms arising from the variety of seasons and weather; from idiosyncrasy, and other circumstances of the sick. These various symptoms have given rise to the great variety of names by which fevers have been distinguished; for, after all my reading, and all my experience, I think the common fevers may be reduced to seven species, classes, or constitutions; and as they arise from the season of the year, must affect many at the same time, consequently be epidemic, viz. The inflammatory, catarrhus, humoral, putrid, bilious, atrabilious, and intermittent.

I. The inflammatory fever, or fever from fizy blood, which I have ventured to call *Kavros*, or ardent, or burning hot, if left to Nature, always terminates by the formation of pus in the vessels, which is afterwards evacuated by the common emunctories.

ries, if in a moderate quantity, and is what forms the most perfect *ὑποστασις* in the urine. But if the quantity is very considerable, and the progress of the fever rapid, then phlegmons are formed, or certain deposits, to which Nature directs some part of the pus, and there evacuates it by an ulcer upon some of the external or internal surfaces of the body, which co-operates with the hypostasis in the urine, &c.

As ulcers are frequently formed in or near vital organs, whose functions they may destroy, it is better to prevent this formation of phlegmons, and, early in the disease, to evacuate the offending matter, by the *open orifice of the vein*, (as Sydenham calls it) without waiting for coction and expulsion; of the success of which expedient, I have seen numberless instances.

This fever may be produced in vigorous, healthy people, young or old, at any season of the year, particularly in high and dry countries, where the people live much on bread and vegetables; but it is most frequent in this city, from Christmas to the month of June inclusive; that is, after the winter cold has subsisted long enough to brace the solids and condense the fluids of our bodies; and therefore, the most genuine inflammations, as well as the most violent,

violent, happen in the months of February and March; particularly if the barometer is high, and the wind blows from any point between north-west and east; consequently, all fevers of what species soever, which happen between Christmas and June, will be complicated with inflammation more or less, according to the idiosyncrasy, and other circumstances, and will require an antiphlogistic treatment in proportion. Hence we find, that the catarrhus fever, and the humoral fever, both happening during these five months, are partly inflammatory, and yield, in a great measure, to the antiphlogistic regimen; nay, are sometimes cured by it, and always exasperated by an opposite treatment.

2. The humoral fever, or *synochus non putris* of the ancients, which Sydenham calls the most frequent of all fevers, the great fever of Nature, or the depuratory fever, may happen at different seasons of the year in some particular constitutions; but we do not meet with it often till the day lengthens considerably, and the spring or vegetation is far advanced. Besides the inflammation which this fever has in common with the former fever, there is a fluxion of tough phlegm, which Nature deposits upon the stomach and bowels at this season, which must be evacuated; so

Fever humoral, or synochus non putris, what,

that after the inflammatory part of the complaint is partly conquered by bleeding and cooling diet, the matter contained in the stomach and bowels must be evacuated as often as the symptoms of turgidity in either denote its existence.

This will often remove the whole ailment; but sometimes part of the morbid matter may remain, which requires a longer digestion in the vessels, and will not pass off properly, by any other outlet than the skin. There is indeed scarce any of the common fevers, in which kindly moderate sweats are, through the whole course, more beneficial; but if these sweats are promoted, before the fizziness of the blood is subdued, the inflammation will be exasperated; and if, before the turgid matter in the bowels is evacuated, the quantity of morbid matter will be attenuated and exalted; then reabsorbed, and mixed with the blood, so as to bring on an irregular, dangerous, and miliary fever, which, if the patient lives long enough, frequently terminates in a very bad kind of dysentery.

This fever remits almost from the beginning, and if properly treated, the remission becomes daily longer and longer, till at last it comes to a real intermission, or the disease goes quite off: it therefore greatly resembles some sorts of the spring
ague;

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ague; and all the spring fluxes partake of its nature.

When the fluxion of tough phlegm falls upon the bowels without a purging or considerable degree of fever, it occasions indigestion and obstruction, obstinate constipation, dry belly-ach, or jaundice, according to the idiosyncrasy of each individual: all these disorders are very frequent at this season, and having a similar cause with the fever, are cured nearly by the same means, as daily experience shews.

3. The other great spring complaint, is the catarrh, or a fluxion of thin acrid rheum on the *membrana Schneideri* and lungs, attended with sneezing, coryza, angina, and cough. With respect to this fever also, two things are to be considered; first, The degree of inflammation, and then the quantity and acrimony of the fluxion: this fever seldom happens before Christmas, most commonly in February, and gives rise to the true consumption, or *phthisis* of the lungs; it is of a tedious nature, and frequently lasts to the end of June: during its course, it is sometimes complicated with the humoral fever, and relieved by the same vomits and purges necessary for that fever; but when single, it has its natural crisis, chiefly by expectoration: nor does it require repeated vomits and purges, except there should be evident

Fever can
tarrhous
what.

signs of turgid matter in the stomach or bowels.

But the fluxion of morbid matter upon the *membrana Sneideri*, which happens in this fever, is not a true phlegmon that discharges pus; but rather resembles a phlegmonoides, which discharges a thin, acrid lymph; for which reason, perhaps, it has been found in some degree malignant and contagious to young people.

Fever catarrhus, different from a true peripneumony.

When a true peripneumony comes, after coction, to a plentiful spitting, the fever subsides every day, and the patient spits a thick, white, laudable pus, plain or streaked with blood, like that from the bursting of an imposthume; but in the catarrh, after frequent bleeding, and a cooling regimen, there comes on a vast discharge from the lungs and fauces, of a clear, acrid pituite, fretting and tickling wherever it touches, and the quickness of the pulse continues, notwithstanding the great discharge from the parts affected; so that acrimony seems to have a considerable share in this fever, and therefore many of those who are most subject to it, are also subject to heats, pimples, and tetters upon the skin, previous to the pulmonary complaint, and the return of these eruptions is a sign of recovery; many have brought on a catarrh by endeavouring to remove them. And here let me observe, that if a spring erysipelas in a young person

son be repelled, a catarrh will also probably follow; whereas a dysentery, for the most part, will be the consequence of repelling an erysipelas in harvest.

To conduct the catarrh, during the violence of the inflammation, besides the common evacuations, the most thin diet is required; such as the juice of ripe fruit, barley-water, infusions of bread, of apples, and the like; but when the hardness of the pulse is abated, soft food, of the more nourishing kind, succeeds better; such as cucumbers, lettuce, all kinds of seeds, grain, bread, sweet roots, dry fruits, rennet-whey, and butter-milk. I have sometimes thought, that the bad practice, which does so much mischief in this disease, was owing to a notion, that it was of the same nature with the *peripneumonia notha* of the month of November; or rather with that cough and fever which Sydenham calls the winter fever.

Ignorant people having observed the great advantage of blisters in these complaints, have expected a like effect from them in the true catarrh, and have been much surpris'd to find, that, by a single blister unseasonably applied, which they thought at least an innocent remedy, they had exasperated both the inflammation and acrimony, to such a degree, as to render the catarrh almost incurable. But if these

Fever catarrhus, different from the *peripneumonia notha*.

diseases are compared, they soon appear to have opposite causes.

The *peripneumonia notha* is the disease of gross and bloated habits, after forty years of age, succeeds the bilious constitution, is complicated with the *humor atrabilarius*, and the lungs are loaded with a tough, viscid, cold phlegm, without much inflammation; whereas the catarrh is the disease of young, plethoric habits, under thirty years of age, succeeding the inflammatory constitution, and complicated with it, the *membrana Sneideri* being inflamed as with an erysipelas, and discharging a thin, acrid lymph; so that every incisive medicine, which does good in the one, must do mischief in the other.

Catarrhus
fever, sup-
purating
stage.

After many days, a digestion is performed in the vessels, as appears by the change in the urine; and the pus thus formed, is discharged by the common emunctories, and the expectoration of concocted matter; but if, instead of this, a large imposthume is formed on the lungs, and the pus is there deposited; or, if many small phlegmons, called tubercles, are formed on their internal surface, then the complaint changes its appearance, and an hectic fever is the consequence, which is attended with peculiar symptoms: first, Of the *womica tecta*, well known and described by authors: And, secondly, Of a real open ulcer,

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ulcer, discharging pus, and difficult to be healed; owing partly to the structure of the lungs, partly to the perpetual motion, and continual contact with the open air, to which that part is necessarily exposed: hence arises the great difficulty, and almost impossibility of curing this disease in that stage.

But in most cases, when things are properly conducted, coction and crisis gradually come on, and the whole disease is totally conquered by the month of July, leaving only a weakness and relaxation of the compages of the lungs: this consequence of the disease is curable only by the same air, exercise, diet, and medicines, which are found to be most effectual in the *fbris debilis et laxa*, viz. a dry, light air, riding on horseback, dry nourishing diet of the antiseptic kind; chalybeate waters, bark, and cold bathing: all which ought to be persisted in during the months of August, September, October, November, and December, and so on to the end of the catarrhus constitution; it being necessary to use all possible means to harden the constitution, without producing a plethora; for without these precautions, relapses are, for the most part, certain in young people, and in our climate, as soon as the catarrhus constitution returns. But though strengthening remedies become necessary

Catarrhus
fever, ter-
mination of
it.

cessary when the fever is totally subdued, to prevent relapses, it must ever be remembered, that during the fever, they are pernicious, and that the air of Holland will then be more salutary than the air of Montpelier; but the most certain method I have yet been able to discover for preventing a relapse in this dangerous disease, is a residence in the West-India islands till the patient passes the age of twenty-five years.

Putrid constitution,
cause of it.

4. These three constitutions, the inflammatory, humoral, and catarrhus, and the complications of them, include all the common distempers of the spring season: but after the summer is so far advanced as to have its full effect on the body; the solids are relaxed, the salts and oils are exalted, some of the more fluid parts of the blood are exhaled, and the remainder becomes more liable to that state, which the ancients called putrid; the serum of the blood becomes more yellow, the urine more loaded, the mouth more foul, and the pulse smaller: the secretion by the skin is more copious, the body is more costive, the desire of drink increases, and the appetite for solid food diminishes; people become more languid and indolent, and are apt to loiter in bed in the morning.

Hence arises a train of diseases, wholly different from the former; they are of a more putrid kind, not at all inflammatory

tory in their own nature; and are preceded by the following symptoms: A propensity to sweat upon the least motion, rank breath before eating, a foul mouth in the morning, a discharge of yellowish loaded urine, slight flying pains, and wind in the bowels, followed by little, foetid, acrid stools. Putrid fever, terrentia of it.

These are the harbingers of that fever which the ancients called *synochus putris*, or *typhus*, the *Τυφώδης πυρεσος* of Hippocrates, which Sydenham calls the variolous fever; because he observed, that the constitution which produced it, promoted and exasperated the small-pox.

This is the only fever which we ought to distinguish by the name of putrid; the words *putrid fever*, of late years, have had no definite idea affixed to them; but are used to express every ill-conditioned fever, of what species soever it may be. If a strong, healthy, plethoric young person is infected with an *angina maligna* in the month of February, he is said to have the putrid sore throat, though the *angina maligna* in such a person, and at such a season, is rather inflammatory than putrid: this mistake of terms must, of necessity, produce fatal errors in practice. Putrid fever, often mistaken.

It is indeed true, that the plague, the small-pox, and the malignant angina, are greatly promoted and exasperated by the putrid constitution; and that each of them

is more contagious, and more malignant, at the season of the year when it prevails, than at any other ; consequently, they seem to partake of the nature of this constitution : but it is also true, that each of these diseases is frequently met with during the inflammatory constitution, and that they must not then be considered wholly as putrid diseases, but treated in a manner somewhat different from that which would be proper in the dog-days, and under the influence of the constitution which produces the *synochus putris*, or true putrid fever. The measles and whooping-cough are inflammatory diseases, and exasperated by the inflammatory constitution ; yet I have heard them called putrid.

Putrid fever,
it's symp-
toms.

When these *terrentia* have continued for some days, Nature frequently relieves herself by a spontaneous discharge of the morbid *colluvies*, upwards and downwards ; but more frequently it is found necessary to procure, or at least promote these evacuations : for the solids being relaxed, and the nerves sluggish, they are often deficient for the purpose, and sometimes wholly wanting. If no spontaneous discharge takes place, and these complaints are neglected, a fixed pain and species of cramp in the pit of the stomach comes on, with a very considerable dejection of spirits, pain in the head and loins, some degree
of

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of horror, a quick depressed pulse; clammy, profuse, colliquative, symptomatic sweats, which give no relief; and a discharge of turbid water, equally symptomatic and ineffectual. This is the true *synochus putris*, which is more or less dangerous, according to the manner of treating it.

Upon a comparison of this disease with Putrid fever, compared with the *Synochus non putris*. the *synochus non putris*, the rise, progress, symptoms, and method of cure, will appear to be greatly different. The dejection of spirits in the *synochus non putris* is not so great, the cramp and pain in the pit of the stomach are not so common, the pulse is not so languid, the remissions are more perceptible, the urine is not so yellow, the tongue is not so foul and loaded, and the sweats in the beginning are neither so profuse nor foetid. After the first evacuations, the remissions are considerable; and when the proper treatment has been persisted in for the necessary time, the disease comes to coction and crisis by the skin all at once; or by repeated, regular fits, commonly at the end of nine, eleven, or fourteen days; but the *synochus putris* does not remit so much, and scarcely ever intermits at all; it does not require large and frequent bleedings, even if the blood should have a buffy appearance; because the disposition to inflammation is now nearly conquered, in the season which produces this fever; the serum
of

of the blood is more yellow than common, and the bottom of the *crassamentum* is generally of a loose texture, even when there is a buff on the top.

Plethoric people require bleeding in the beginning of all fevers, to prepare the way for vomits and purges; but, *ceteris paribus*, they require less bleeding in this fever than most others: the heat of a fever expands the blood, particularly in full plethoric habits, and they bear the shock of vomits and purges better, after losing a quantity of blood sufficient to take off the tension of the vessels.

The *synochus non putris* sets in like an inflammatory fever, and the signs of turgid matter in the stomach or bowels do not usually appear at the very beginning; but in the *synochus putris*, the signs of turgid matter appear early.

During the first days of the *synochus non putris*, the patient is generally costive, and brisk emetics and cathartics are required to move the phlegm, and the second vomit generally brings up more of it than the first: but in the *synochus putris*, the matter is more easily moved; and it is not uncommon for a purging, or species of dysentery, to accompany the fever throughout; for which reason, Sydenham seems to have called it also a dysenteric fever; but it still
required

required no other treatment, with this purging, than without.

There is a similar difference between the spring colic, and that which Sydenham calls the bilious colic of the month of July and the dog-days; the spring colic, partaking of the nature of the *synochus non putris*, is partly inflammatory, and consequently requires bleeding to a certain degree; and after stuping, bathing, and relaxing, brisk purges are necessary to evacuate the viscous phlegm, and to remove the obstruction; whereas in the bilious colic, bleeding is not always necessary; and after proper stuping and bathing, soft purges are found sufficient to carry off the putrid colluvies.

A spring fever towards the conclusion, may require opiates and blisters; when well-treated from the beginning, it frequently lasts from nine to fourteen or twenty-one days: a spring fever ill-treated is always tedious, and may answer the description that hath been given of miliary fevers, slow fevers, nervous fevers, *febricula*, &c.; but a summer fever, well-treated from the beginning, never requires opiates or blisters; is frequently carried off in four days, and seldom exceeds nine: if ill-treated from the beginning, it easily becomes petechial, malignant, and often fatal in a few days; at other times very anomalous, aphthous, and tedious.

5. The

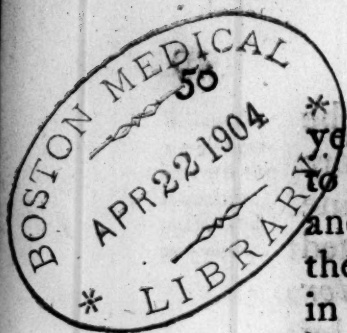
Bilious fever compared with the *synochus putris* and *non putris*.

5. The month of August changes the putrid constitution into the bilious, which is introduced by the *cholera morbus*: the fever attending this constitution, commonly called the bilious fever, is the same with the new fever of Sydenham, and the Lussanne fever of Tissot. This fever resembles the *synochus putris*, inasmuch as it seems to arise from an acrid, yellow, morbid matter in the blood, which cannot easily be carried off but by the bowels. There are, however, many particulars in which they differ, and in which the bilious fever resembles the *synochus non putris*; the remissions in the bilious fever are perceptible from the beginning; when properly treated, these remissions become longer and longer, and sometimes terminate in a true intermittent. After eleven or fourteen days, the bilious part of the disease being evacuated by vomiting and repeated purging, or corrected by proper regimen, a kind of coction and crisis come on by spontaneous perspiration during the night, in those hours in which the patient was accustomed to sleep when in health; and they are always known by the relief they give the succeeding day; insomuch that although sweating in the first days of the fever did not give relief, and therefore was rather to be checked than promoted, yet after eleven or fourteen days, *pro re nata*, of vomiting, purging,

purging, and acids, it ought not to be checked; nay the diet may be made more restorative, and mineral acids and wine added to it, which could not be granted till the grosser parts of the morbid *lensor* had been corrected, and evacuated by the bowels. My diaphoretic, upon such occasions, is commonly camphor, *spir. mind.* mint-water, syrup of saffron, and calx of antimony. When the tongue has been quite clean, and the nights rather restless than burning, I have added a small quantity of opium to the night draught, with success: and this was the practice of Sydenham, when, after longer experience, he had observed, that neither opiates nor the bark succeeded, till after the fourteenth day. This perspiration, however, must not be promoted through the day; but the patient must be taken out of bed every day before noon.

The putrid fever frequently requires the roughest and most coagulating acids; but the bilious fever agrees best with the saponaceous acids from the beginning to the end; such as the juice of ripe fruit, common oxymel, and the like; which, in my opinion, are the most universal of all remedies in common fevers. I have known some delicate young people, subject to acids in the first passages, who could not bear honey, sugar, fruit, or oxymel, for many

Putrid fever
requires an-
tiseptics.



Recapitulation.

years, and were, for that reason, obliged to live chiefly on animal food, old cheese, and even meat a little tainted; and yet these very persons, after they were advanced in life, or had their constitutions altered by fevers, could eat honey, fruit, and oxymel, and live on four butter-milk, without any inconveniency.

Were I to indulge my fancy, I should be apt to say, that the heat of summer melted down the tough phlegm of the spring, into the acrid, yellow matter of the *synochus putris*; and that a diet of animal food and hot regimen, during the humoral constitution, might do something of the same sort; but that the sharp long evenings of the harvest season, partly correct the morbid disposition of the humours arising from the heat of summer and the dog-days, and bring them back, in some degree, to what they had been during the preceding spring; only more yellow, more acrid, and indeed more animalized; so that if a phlegmatic or humoral fever is supposed to be complicated with a *synochus putris*, it will give us some idea of a bilious fever, and the manner of conducting it.

Bilious constitution contains the cholera, &c.

The bilious epidemic constitution then consists of the *cholera morbus*, the bilious dysentery, the bilious fever, and the bilious erysipelas: these diseases are contemporary,

rary, or nearly so; and therefore may be said to compose the harvest constitution, especially if the ague is taken into the account: but in looking over my journals, I observe, that the erysipelas was most frequent about the very beginning of the spring constitution, *i. e.* during the catarrhus disposition; whereas, in harvest, the erysipelas was most frequent towards the close of the bilious constitution, when the *humor atrabilarius* began to shew itself; so that I am at a loss whether to call the harvest erysipelas a bilious, or atrabilious disease.

Sydenham compared the erysipelas to the pestilential fever; first, Because it is sometimes very rife: secondly, The nerves are strangely affected before the eruption: thirdly, After bleeding, *pro re nata*, it agrees with diaphoretic treatment for forty-eight hours: fourthly, After which it yields to purging and an antiseptic regimen. It cannot, however, be called pestilential; for although it bears a treatment partly similar to that which agrees with the pestilential fever, and resembles it in some of the first symptoms, yet it never is contagious, as far as I can observe. It must, however, be remembered, that the harvest erysipelas differs essentially from the spring, and requires a different treatment,

ment, inasmuch as that is complicated with bile, and this with inflammation.

Atra bilis
the cause of
many dis-
tempers.

6. After the bilious fever subsides, symptoms of the atrabilious constitution appear. These diseases are frequently without any regular fever, and in that case, the pulse is rather more slow than in health, and below the natural standard; the spirits are dejected, the sleep disturbed, the belly flatulent and obstructed, the tongue foul in the morning, but without any preternatural heat or thirst. The constitution called atrabilious is the true cause of the *morbis hypochondriacus cum materia*, and the *mæstitia sine causa* in men, and of one species of the *morbis hystericus* in women: to dilute and evacuate the morbid matter of this constitution, is always a difficult and tedious work, when neither cough, nor fever, nor piles, nor gout, nor eruption, attend it; and it is easily exasperated by bad treatment, and improper regimen. It frequently produces various eruptions on the skin; such as *guttæ rosacæ*, *impetigo*, *herpes*, *lichen*, and the like; which, if they come out plentifully, give some relief, but do not effect a radical cure of the disease: nor can they be properly cured themselves, till the *humor atrabilarius* is attenuated, diluted, and evacuated. When this constitution is accompanied with a fever, this fever is,

is, for the most part, lingering and tedious, even if properly and patiently conducted; but may prove mortal, if an attempt is made to remove the spasmodic complaints by those medicines which are called hysteric and antispasmodic: sometimes it occasions a colic not unlike the *cholera morbus*, or rather the bilious colic, which, because of the frequency of its returns, is often imputed to spasm, gall-stones, and the like. This colic is not difficult to remove, but cannot be radically cured, so as not to return, without a long course of deobstruent diet and medicine.

The coughs of the beginning of winter are frequently complicated with this epidemic constitution, and together produce the *peripneumonia notha* of Sydenham: this *peripneumonia* is more immediately dangerous than the other atrabilious diseases, but of shorter duration than many of them; for the exercise of coughing, and the discharge of phlegm by expectoration, facilitate the expulsion of the *humor atrabilarius*, which entangled the blood and obstructed the bowels. The *peripneumonia notha* properly treated from the beginning, seldom exceeds forty days; whereas some of the other atrabilious diseases are very tedious. I have known two years spent upon some of them before the cure has been complete, although the patients kept

Peripneumonia notha.

to a regular course of deobstruent diet and medicine; and some of them passed six weeks, in the summer months, drinking the waters at Cheltenham, and six weeks more drinking and bathing in the sea-water: at last, however, they all recovered.

I have seen an ague in some, and an eruption of a species of *herpes* in others, forward the operation of the deobstruent medicines. To these diseases little attention was paid; the same diet and deobstruents which preceded them were continued, except that for the *herpes*, Huxham's essence of antimony was added, with drinking and bathing in the sea-water; and for the ague, change of air and exercise were recommended.

Atrabilis
with a fever.

The atrabilious constitution continues all the months of November, December, and January, in very open winters, (as was the case in 1769,) and being complicated with the inflammatory diseases of that season, it renders the cure of them much more difficult and tedious than they commonly are when the weather is frosty and dry; hence Sydenham observes, that in open winters, the genuine inflammations were not frequent before the month of March. The species of fever which is produced by the influence of the atrabilious constitution, on diseases of the inflammatory

matory kind, Sydenham has hinted at under the name of *winter fever*; it deserves great attention, because the manner of treating it differs from that which is proper in a genuine inflammation. The distinguishing symptoms are as follow: in the genuine inflammations, the tongue is white; the urine of a flame colour, and does not become muddy when cold, before coction begins; after the first rigor is over, the eyes sparkle: the face is flushed, and most commonly the skin also; but when an *atrabilious* diathesis is superadded, the tongue is yellowish and loaded; the water is muddy and *jumentosa* in the very beginning; the countenance is embarrassed; the spirits dejected; and for the most part, there is a cough and wheezing.

When the inflammation is single, the relief from bleeding is sudden and permanent: vomits are not required, and indeed ought not to be administered; nor any other purges than such as are soft, and do not irritate to a considerable degree; but when the inflammation is complicated with the *humor atrabilarius*, the bleeding gives present relief, but the symptoms of repletion in the head, or turgid matter in the bowels, soon appear, and require purges, or perhaps vomits, before they can be removed. The great repletion and pain of the head, and some degree of cough, or difficulty of

Atrabilious fever distinguished from a single inflammation.

breathing, indicate something more than inflammation, if they are not greatly relieved by bleeding only.

An atrabilious inflammatory fever of the slight kind, after proper bleeding, purging and vomiting, will frequently give way in a few days, if these evacuations have been instituted early; but, generally speaking, it lasts twenty-one days, if the degree of pulse and heat has been continued long enough to breed a considerable quantity of phlogistic lentor; so that very fizy blood, of the colour of foul tallow, portends a tedious fever. However, if the symptoms are not violent, it is better to wait patiently, than endeavour suddenly to stop its natural progress by any drug. I have frequently seen the attempt made, and the fever has always become ill-conditioned, without being shortened; whereas, when the pressing symptoms were well attended to, and nothing violent has been attempted, the fever indeed has frequently been tedious, but the patient's recovery has at last been perfect; for, on or before the twenty-first day, the fever subsided, and nothing remained but a cough, and critical salutary expectoration of thick digested matter. This fever also remits soon after the first evacuations, and sometimes terminates in an ague, which rarely happens in genuine inflammations; these always proceed

ceed to perfect coction, and come to some crisis in a short time, without any considerable, regular, lasting remission, except what may have arisen from evacuations during the crude state; but the mixed fevers remit sensibly and early.

7. The last of the common fevers is the ague, which seems to have its seat in the large bowels; we seldom meet with agues during the height of either the inflammatory, or the putrid constitutions; but they are very frequent in spring, during the phlegmatic constitution, and during the bilious and atrabilious constitutions of the latter season; when the colluvies collected in the stomach and intestines obstructs the excretions of the *viscera* of the *abdomen*. The agues of the spring almost always give way to the month of July; perhaps, because the phlegm being attenuated, does not at that season so much obstruct those excretions.

The agues of the bilious constitution, if they are stopped before the bilious morbid lentor is evacuated, bring on a continual fever, in the same manner as the spring agues, when they are stopped before the phlegm or pituite is removed: but after the phlegm is evacuated in spring, or the bilious matter in harvest, the ague will commonly yield to the bark, given in a proper quantity between the fits.

The

Retapitulation.

The ague complicated with the *humor atrabilarius*; that is, with a morbid lentor of a more viscid nature than bile; more remote, and more out of the reach of evacuating medicines, requires more patience, and is, for that reason, more difficult to manage; for while the *viscera* are thus obstructed, the bark and tonic medicines will seldom cure the ague; they may indeed sometimes stop it and confirm the obstruction, or drive the *humor atrabilarius* all over the body, so as to breed various chronic distempers, or give that wax-like colour (so well known) to the skin: but if these medicines stop the ague under such circumstances, it is generally but for a few days; after which, it often returns with double violence. In this case, it should always be remembered, that the original cause of such an ague, is the *humor atrabilarius*, which always occasions a tedious disease, hardly ever lasting less than forty days, and frequently many months. That with respect to the ague, nothing more should be done than to moderate the violence of the fits, and to support the patient properly on the days of interval, and that the diet, exercise, and remedies should be directed wholly to attenuate, dilute, and evacuate the atrabilious lentor, as if the ague were out of the question.

From

From this practice two advantages will arise; first, The life of the patient will not be endangered, in most cases, even if the ague should go on to the month of July following: secondly, When the atrabilious lentor has been corrected or evacuated, which the repeated fits of the ague will facilitate, the ague will probably stop of itself radically, and without any danger of a relapse, or easily give way to the specific in a short time, and with propriety.

A true ague is to be distinguished from every other fever by two symptoms; first, The *frigus*, *rigor*, and *horror febrilis*, at the beginning of every fit: and, secondly, An absolute apyrexia between the fits, which do not happen either in the *hectica purulenta*, nor in the disease which Boerhaave used to call the *hectica Anglicana*.

There is indeed one species of intermittent which greatly resembles an ague, *viz.* the *hemicrania*, or megrim, commonly called an ague in the head, or rather in the face; a disease, which, though most frequent in spring, appears at different seasons; and consequently, in some degree, requires a different method of cure. This, perhaps, is one reason why what has succeeded in one case, has often been found to fail in others. A true *hemicrania* is regularly periodical, and attended by no other fever than that which arises from the

Recapitulation.

the violence of the pain; so that it is easily distinguished from other chronic, nervous, and hysteric headaches, which are less regular; and from such pains as arise from an incongruity of the solid parts, and from such as accompany continual remitting or intermitting fevers.

These things being well explained, it will be more easy to understand the history of the true, malignant, and contagious fevers, to account for the variety of symptoms observable in them, and to ascertain the best manner of treating them.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

NATURE AND CURE

OF

F E V E R S,

P A R T II.

OF

MALIGNANT FEVERS IN GENERAL,

AND OF

THE ANGINA MALIGNA IN PARTICULAR.

RESERVATIONS

NATURAL HISTORY

U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

THE ANIMAL MUSEUM

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True

True

True

True

True

True

True

True

True

True

True

True

HITHERTO I have considered only the simple fevers, which arise, as one may say, from sensible causes, and are by far the most frequent; nor have they any real malignity naturally belonging to them; but are as uniform and regular in their growth and procedure as most other natural productions, so long as they are treated properly*.

True

* It would seem, that every body naturally collects certain humours, which, if suffered to remain long, might accumulate, or corrupt, so as to destroy the functions of the organs: to prevent which Nature produces a fever, by which these morbid humours are corrected, or expelled, and perfect health restored. And indeed we find, that when the fever has been properly conducted, the health is mended by it: but if the fever has been ill-treated, although the party may escape with their life, yet there remains, for the most part, a bad state of health, and a chronic distemper: and this is one cause of the great encrease of sudden deaths and chronic diseases in this city for several

Fever, its
natural
cause and
effect.

Fevers malignant do exist.

True malignant fevers are not common, and consequently some people of small experience and slender capacities have imagined, that there is no other malignity in fevers, than what arises from bad practice; so that their whole procedure in all fevers, and in all stages of fevers, is a routine of bleeding, vomiting, purging, whey, vegetable diet, and neutral salts: this indeed is the lesser evil, because they will frequently be right, and it is a practice that fits the level of their sagacity. But every man of extensive practice, endued with knowledge and penetration, will soon discover symptoms not natural to the common fevers; but arising from a certain malignity in some fevers, happening at certain seasons, in those parts even of this city, where the people are much crowded together, and breathe the perspirable matter of each other; particularly where cleanliness is neglected, and the apartments not properly ventilated.

several years past. This shews the necessity of attending carefully to the convalescent state of fevers.

The circulation of our blood also fabricates a species of volatile salt, which becomes very acrid, if suffered to accumulate and remain too long in the body; which is still much increased by the violent heat and motion of a fever. This proves the propriety of dilation in all fevers, according to the violence and nature of them; and the necessity of soft and antiacid regimen after the fever is subdued.

If

If any man will carefully read Rouse on the *febris critica*, he will find the *febris humoralis*, complicated with a ship malignity, of a contagious nature: Hasenhorle describes the catarrhus fever complicated with a camp or hospital malignity: Huxham has seen the same at Plymouth, both in the ships and gaols; and all our army physicians are well acquainted with it.

We had a remarkable instance here of a Gaol fever, catching. gaol fever, communicate to several people at the same instant in the Old Bailey, most of whom died in a few days: the servants and attendants upon them were afterwards infected; but the fever was not quite so deadly as the first; and thus it diminished gradually, (as I was informed by a gentleman at that time in full practice) till it quite disappeared; so that such as caught it at the third hand were hardly in any danger from it.

This however serves to prove, that the people who attend in these prisons, ships, hospitals, and the like, do frequently carry in their clothes a degree of poison, which although it does not affect them who are accustomed to it, yet is very deadly to strangers and others, who are not daily exposed to it *. A good deal of such mias-

* All poisons are known to act less and less from being frequently used; so that the constitution seems to become habituated to them:

mata adhering to the clothes of such people, may be scattered about in different parts of this city; and the very same symptoms which accompanied this Newgate fever, have been seen frequently in fevers at different times by some experienced practitioners. Which has obliged them to the use of alexipharmics, in some such cases, with good success; and is perhaps the reason why less discreet practitioners have fallen into the fatal mistake of giving such quantities of heating remedies in all the common fevers; to the destruction of numbers of worthy people.

Fever malignant, complicated with a common fever.

It becomes, therefore, the business of every physician to make himself so much master of fevers, as to distinguish when a common fever is simple, and when it is complicated with a malignant contagion; and then, when a malignant fever is simple, or complicated with a common fever or any other contagion. Thus, for example, a man is seized with a pain at the pit of the stomach, and all the other symptoms of a putrid fever; but after four or five days the small-pox appears: this was the case of a young gentleman in New Broadstreet, the small-pox came out in a great hurry, but the fever did not subside as it ought: on the contrary, I discovered by the remaining symptoms, that there was another fever complicated with it, and treated it accordingly;

ingly; by which means great mischief was prevented.

Sometimes two malignant fevers meet in the same subject; this was the case of Miss R. who was taken with the small-pox; but after the second day of the eruption, all the symptoms of the *angina maligna* came on, and the gangrene in the fauces made such rapid progress as astonished every body who attended. Doctor Fothergill saw many similar cases that same season; which he communicated to me during our attendance on this poor young lady.

Angina maligna, complicated with the small-pox.

Here then arises an intricacy which requires great penetration to distinguish, and great skill to treat properly: Nay, I find it difficult to communicate what I know of this matter, so as to be well understood by a person of less experience than myself.

However, to explain it as well as I can, I propose, 1st, To make a short enquiry into the nature of malignity in general. 2dly, To enumerate all the real species of contagion to be met with at present in this place; or rather such as I have, *bona fide*, seen in the course of my own observation. 3dly, To take up one particular species, and to carry it quite through one whole year; on purpose to shew how it is varied in some degree by each common epidemic of the season, although it still retains its own

The Malignant Fevers.

characteristic symptoms, both in its rise, progress, and that manner of termination, or critical evacuation, which agrees with it.

And here again I must take my faithful guide Sydenham, both for his observations, and the manner of conducting the enquiry; that I may confine myself to facts, and not suffer my fancy nor my reading to run away with my judgment.

Fever benign, what.

In the short account already given of inflammation *, and the nature of coction, I endeavoured to give an idea of malignity in general; a common fever is produced by a morbid lentor, capable of being altered, and expelled by our organs.

If a dose of nitre is given it has some effect upon us for a short time, and then is expelled by urine †; yet it is so perfectly conquered and changed by our organs, that no great part of it can again be recovered out of that urine; consequently nitre does not contain any true malignity in it: if nitre is over-dosed, and the blood overloaded with it, a distemper may be produced, and a greater quantity may be collected in the urine; but that distemper cannot be called malignant, because the ori-

* Vide the former volume.

† Vide Experiments by Mr. Alexander of Edinburgh.

ginal cause is of a conquerable nature, or easily passes off by the common excretories of the body; so that the danger in such a case arises from the quantity, and not the malignant quality of such a morbid lentor.

But if a certain quantity of variolous matter is taken into the blood of a person who never has had the small-pox, it will breed a distemper *sui generis*: after some days this morbid matter is forced out of the constitution, and deposited on the skin, but not altered; on the contrary it remains as virulent as ever, and will again breed the same distemper in another person, who never has had the disease, after it has undergone all the preparation our vessels can give it: nay, it has acquired, rather than lost any of its qualities; and has assimilated a vast quantity of our juices to its own nature: it went into the habit only one grain, but it comes out perhaps half a pound; every drop of which is as virulent and perfect as the first grain.

This gives the true idea of malignity: 1st, It cannot be conquered, nor altered by our natural powers, and consequently is not capable of concoction: and 2dly, It has a quality of assimilating our juices, and changing them into its own nature; consequently it is contagious. Hence it may be

compared to a seed, which, put into the ground, produces its own likeness; and the crop will depend partly upon the nature of the soil and manure, and partly upon the climate and weather during its growth; and partly upon the culture and treatment of it from the time it is sown to the time of its maturity.

Fever malignant,
three classes
of them.

The pestilential fevers that contain real malignity in their very essence are, according to Sydenham, of three sorts: the first sort comes to coction after some days; and then to a real suppuration and crisis by a considerable deposit of true pus; such as the plague by buboes, parotids, and carbuncles; and the small-pox by an eruption of pustules that suppurate. The second terminates by a phlegmonoides or deposit of thin sanies, and some part of the virulent matter; but the most considerable part generally goes off by the common emunctories; such as the erysipelas, the measles, and the *angina maligna*. The third sort goes off chiefly by sweat, like the pestilential fever; or a plentiful discharge by the salivary glands, such as the whooping cough.

Sydenham, cap. 2. sect. 2. art. 21. "For
" if one was to endeavour to discharge the
" matter of the true plague by sweat (*after*
" *suppuration had once taken place*) it
" would

“ would be opposing Nature, because (*at that period of the distemper*) she attempts to do it by imposthumes; and, on the other hand, to endeavour to expel the matter of a pestilential fever otherways than by sweat, is to pursue a method directly contrary to the procedure of Nature.”

He moreover observed, that the malignant fevers of the first and second sort did frequently require bleeding, or purging, or both in the beginning, before the formation of the Phlegmon; but after it was formed, then these evacuations were less proper, for fear of retarding the suppuration, (which now became the salutary evacuation) or of discussing, or resolving the swellings, which was not without danger: but after the suppuration and discharge of the pus had subsisted for a proper time, and to a certain degree, and in the declension of the disease, he found that purging, for the most part, became necessary, and sometimes even bleeding: but the forcing of sweats by violent and hot remedies, during the days of suppuration, he constantly found detrimental in both these classes of fevers.

In the malignant fevers of the third class, particularly his pestilential fever, he observed that bleeding was frequently necessary in the very beginning; and clearing

The Malignant Fevers.

the first passages, when turgid matter abounded in them; after which a sweat was to be promoted, even by heating remedies, and kept up till the violence of the disease was subdued: afterwards gentle purging and an antiseptic * regimen was found to agree with the disease and establish a cure. From all which I infer, that if Sydenham had met with the *angina maligna*, he would soon have discovered the nature

Regimen
antiseptic,
what.

* By antiseptic regimen I mean Sydenham's treatment of the variolous or putrid fever of July and the dog-days; in which the bowels are kept clean, and the regimen is directed to prevent the dissolution of the blood, and preserve the tone of the solids: as acids are said to be antiphlogistic as well as antiseptic, it is necessary to distinguish them according to their natures: the mild acid of very ripe fruit, and the fermented acid of vegetables, are antiphlogistic and dilute the blood; but the austere acids, and the acid of unripe fruits, such as lemons, and many of our plumbs, are rather of a coagulating nature, and consequently antiseptic: all the mineral acids are still more so; for although, by great dilution, they may be rendered mild, and even pleasant to the palate, yet they differ from vegetable acids of equal strength in several particulars: 1st, They are more styptic, and consequently retard purging; 2^{dly}, They are incapable of fermentation, and therefore cannot be altered by our organs like the acids of the vegetable kingdom: hence arises their great power in putrid cases, and the dissolved state of the blood; but these very qualities render them less proper in high inflammations and sily blood, as has been already mentioned in different parts of the former volume.

of

of it, and consequently have treated it properly and successfully.

Sydenham, cap. 5. sect. 5. art. 13. (*vide Swan's translation*) gives his idea of malignant fevers arising from contagion.

“ I conceive then, that malignity in Contagion in general, what,
“ epidemics, whatever its specific nature
“ may be, consists and centers in very hot
“ and spiritous particles, that are more or
“ less opposite to the nature of the circu-
“ lating fluids; because such particles only
“ are capable of producing so sudden an
“ alteration of them, as is frequently ob-
“ served in malignant diseases. And I
“ judge that those hot and spiritous par-
“ ticles act chiefly by way of assimilation;
“ because by the law of nature every active
“ principle endeavours to produce its like,
“ and to reduce and mould whatever op-
“ poses it to its own nature: thus fire ge-
“ nerates fire, and a person seized with a
“ malignant disease affects another by an
“ emission of spirits, which soon assimi-
“ late the juices to themselves, and change
“ them into their own nature.”

Art. 14. l. c. “ From these considera-
“ tions it follows, that it is best to expel
“ them by sweat, since by this means the
“ disease would be immediately eradicated.
“ In the plague (the most subtil and ma-
“ lignant of all fevers) the pestilential par-

“ ticles are diffipable (*in the beginning*)
 “ and may be expelled by a continual
 “ sweat. But in fevers where the assimila-
 “ tating particles are less subtil, and mixed
 “ with grosser humors, such as purple
 “ spots in fevers, and black eruptions in
 “ the small-pox, the malignant humor
 “ cannot be expelled by sweat, and is fre-
 “ quently increased by the diaphoretics
 “ given to promote it: on the contrary,
 “ according to the coolness of the regimen
 “ employed, which is very suitable to them,
 “ they are used to decrease and diminish,
 “ as daily experience shews *.”

Art.

* I would explain this observation thus. When the contagion has subsisted in an inflammatory habit, long enough and in that degree as to breed much fizy lentor, (*i. e.* mixed with grosser humors) then the sudorific method will not succeed; but an antiphlogistic method is required till the inflammation is subdued. But if the same contagion seizes a person, whose tender blood is dissolved by it (as in the case of purples, &c.) then the sudorifics will again do mischief; because an antiseptic method becomes necessary.

So that, notwithstanding the contagion, the antiphlogistic method, to a certain degree, in the inflammatory state, and the antiseptic, in the dissolved, or putrid state of the blood, will agree with the whole fever, whatever the nature of the particular contagion may be. And this is confirmed by Huxham, *Angina maligna*, p. 35.

— “ I will not say but, in some plethoric habits, some
 “ blood may be drawn at the beginning of this dis-
 “ ease,

Art. 17. " But which way soever it be,
" I cannot even so much as conjecture
" what other method of cure ought to be
" used to conquer the malignity, besides
" that which is suitable to the epidemic,
" wherewith it is joined. So that whether
" the epidemic be of the number of those
" wherein the febrile matter must first be
" concocted, and soon after properly ex-
" pelled by sweat; or of those that are ter-
" minated by some eruption; or of those
" that require the assistance of art to make
" way for them: in all those kinds, the
" malignity, which is the concomitant of
" the disease, will rise and sink, continue
" and go off with the original disease; and
" consequently whatever evacuation agrees
" in general with the epidemic fever,
" agrees likewise with the malignity, how
" much soever these evacuations may be of
" a contrary nature to each other. Hence
" when the harvest intermittents are epi-

" ease, and I have in some few ordered it with ad-
" vantage, particularly as to the anginose symptoms,
" and where the difficulty of breathing also was con-
" siderable;" and again l. c. p 52. " There were
" certainly some of those ulcerous sore throats, with
" a pretty smart fever, that bore bleeding in the be-
" ginning with advantage, and a much cooler regi-
" men was necessary in some than in others; nay I
" was obliged in several cases to give nitre with the
" diaphoretics."

" demic,

“ demic, any malignity which accompanies
 “ the fevers of autumn, (although for com-
 “ mon they do not agree with sweating)
 “ will yield to the sweat of a fit of the
 “ ague, which follows coction as its ef-
 “ fect.”

Malignity
 divided into
 real and ar-
 tificial.

Sydenham, that great observer of Nature, has in another place divided malignity into two different kinds: the first is, or may be called artificial, arising from neglect, or more frequently from bad practice, in the common fevers; and consequently to be met with every day: the other is not so common, because it arises from uncommon causes, viz. from a particular contagion *sui generis*; is communicated by infection only, and gradually diminishes till at length it wears out: these may be called the pestilential fevers, *e. g.* The small-pox, chicken pox, swine pox, measles, and whooping cough; which five, seldom attack the same person twice: but the others may seize the same person different times, viz. The plague; *angina maligna*; gaol, hospital, camp, and ship fevers; and the fevers arising from the stench, or eating putrid substances, spoiled grain, and the like; to which some dysenteries, perhaps the erysipelas, and one species of miliary fever, may be added.

List of pesti-
 lential fe-
 vers.

Sydenham,

Sydenham, c. 2. sect. 2. art. 1. " I have
" already cursorily observed, that some fe-
" vers are usually ranked amongst those of
" the malignant kind; whereas the vio-
" lence of their symptoms, which seems to
" countenance this opinion, does not pro-
" ceed from the contagious nature of the
" disease, but from unskilful treatment.
" For when we do not closely enough at-
" tend to the solution thereof appointed by
" Nature, but inconsiderately pursue a dif-
" ferent method, we greatly disorder the
" animal oeconomy: whence the disease,
" contrary to its nature, now different from
" what it used to be, is accompanied with
" several irregular symptoms. But a true
" malignant fever rarely happens, and to-
" tally differs from other fevers that are
" so called from the irregularity of their
" symptoms; being indeed of the same
" *genus* with the plague, only not so vio-
" lent."

To produce any pestilential fever three
things are required, First, *Effluvia*, pesti-
lential matter, or *seminium* (as Sydenham
calls it) bred in a certain spot, and conveyed
immediately by an infected person; or me-
diately by some substance impregnated
therewith. Thus the plague is traced into
Arabia; the small-pox into Egypt; the *an-*
gina maligna into the Archipelago; and the

Pestilential
fever, how
produced.

the gaol fever into Newgate. Secondly, It is required that the body should be disposed to receive the infection; for some people cannot be infected at one time, and yet are easily so at another. Thirdly, There must also be a particular constitution which promotes the growth of this *feminium*; thus the summer months, during the putrid and bilious epidemic constitutions, are found to propagate and exasperate the plague, *angina maligna*, and small-pox; whereas the inflammatory constitution stops the plague, and renders the small-pox less virulent; but on the contrary it exasperates the measles and hooping cough; which are quite stopt, or rendered very mild by the month of July and the dog-days*.

Characteris-
tic of malig-
nity in fe-
vers.

In the beginning these fevers have symptoms common to them, and to all fevers,

* In the summer 1770, I saw one hundred people ill of the measles; some of them had just recovered from the hooping cough: the measles were very mild in all of them; only one required a second bleeding: all of them agreed with gentle purging, and a mild antiseptic regimen: in many of them the fever was so mild and so soon over, that it required a perfect knowledge of the disease to distinguish it from a common rash fever. The cough always went off soon after the fever, and did not return again. In some cases laying in bed and encouraging a sweat brought on a disorder in the head; which however was soon removed by proper bleeding, purging, open air, erect posture, and eating ripe fruit plentifully.

viz.

viz. A chilliness succeeded by heat, quickness of the pulse, sickness at the stomach, pain in the head and loins, restlessness, thirst and anxiety: but they have one symptom peculiar to themselves, (all except the measles and whooping cough) *viz.* A dejection of spirits, and failure of strength far beyond what might be expected from the violence of the other symptoms, and short duration of the fever, when not attended with malignity: and this is what gives the first suspicion of malignity. This symptom however frequently arises from plethora, or turgid matter in the stomach and bowels, even in common fevers; these must therefore be examined, and removed according to the rules already given for conducting those fevers. When such evacuations give relief, we have reason to hope that there is no uncommon malignity: but if on the contrary the weakness and dejection increase, we have strong reason to suspect real malignity, and must consider carefully what species of pestilential fever rages at the time; for it is of great consequence to discover early the identical pestilence: thus far they resemble each other, but in a few days they betray some characteristic symptom, because they go off in different ways; that is, the plague by an eruption of buboes, parotids, and carbuncles *sui generis*; the

Various termination of malignant fevers.

the small-pox by eruptions in the skin *sui generis*; the measles and erysipelas in like manner; the hooping cough by an expectoration of matter by convulsive paroxysms; the *angina maligna* by sweat, and a fluxion of acrid foetid matter on the glands of the fauces; and all the rest chiefly by sweat, according to the observation of Sydenham, *Contin. Fev. c. 2. sect. 5. art. 15.* "More-
 " over the cause of a pestilential fever, as it
 " is of an exceeding subtile nature, may be
 " carried off by sweat on the first days of
 " the illness, as experience universally
 " shews."

Pestilential
 fever of Sy-
 denham,
 what.

Now, it is evident to me, that by pestilential fever here (as I have hinted elsewhere) Sydenham meant that malignant fever which preceded and succeeded the plague of 1665, and is much the same with the camp, gaol, and hospital fevers; for he well knew that sweating did not agree with the small-pox, measles, and those pestilential fevers of a less subtile nature, (as he calls them) nor with the common putrid fever.

In examining the bills of mortality, long before 1665, we find a great number of people, every year, said to die of the pestilence, although the true plague lasted only two years: this was the pestilential fever formerly mentioned, and occasioned
 by

by the circumstances of this city before those years: it was also called the sweating fever; and the people who were seized with it, although they were at first relieved by sweating, yet many of them perished at length by that sweat being continued too long, and probably pushed beyond the due bounds.

This error was first corrected by Sydenham, who found, that although the first sweat relieved when carried to a certain degree only; yet an antiseptic treatment became necessary afterwards: that is, when the most volatile and subtile part had been dissipated by a sweat, the more gross and remaining part of the morbid matter could not be evacuated but by the bowels; at the same time that he endeavoured to correct the acrimony by proper drinks and juleps, and preserve the texture of the blood, which this acrimony was in danger of dissolving.

It is evident that a sudorific regimen has The effects of a sweat. three effects; first, The thinner parts of the blood are dissipated by the sweat, consequently the remainder becomes more viscid; unless the sweat is continued so long as to destroy the texture of it. Secondly, The heating regimen exalts the acrimony. And thirdly, The solids are relaxed by the warm *fetus* of the bed. In all cases therefore

fore of profuse sweating, especially in hot weather, or when the blood has been heated by fudorifics, care must be taken, first, To dilute properly, and thus preserve the fluidity of the blood; secondly, To prevent acrimony by cooling acids; thirdly, To preserve the strength by fresh air and tonic regimen; and fourthly, To carry off the gross, fœculent, remaining part by an open body afterwards, as shall be explained in the sequel *.

Each pestilential fever has a peculiar cause and nature.

Having considered these things, it appears to me, that each of these fevers arises from a *seminium* or cause peculiar to itself;

Case of Mr. F's nephew.

* The nephew of Mr. F. in King's-arms-yard, a strong, healthy, young man, was seized with symptoms not unlike those of the *angina maligna*, which had at that time so distressed the family; I found him sweating, and relieved by that sweat: accordingly, I ordered him to drink plentifully of wine whey with lemon juice, and to keep himself covered up in bed; at night he still sweated, and was much relieved: next morning he continued to sweat; the pulse was indeed more slow, but very full, and rather hard; his mouth was more foul; a new and violent pain had seized his head and back; his spirits were dejected, and his belly distended. I ordered him to lose some blood, be shifted, and afterwards to take a vomit.

The following morning the pulse was good; the pain in the head gone; his spirits were returned, and his tongue was cleaner: but the pain in the back and limbs remained: he was immediately purged with the ptisan, drank plentifully of lemon beverage, and was quite well the day after.

goes

goes off after a manner peculiar to itself; and therefore requires a treatment peculiarly adapted to itself; and that a perfect knowledge of any one of them does not teach the true knowledge of any other of them. Hence it is necessary to consider each of them separately; the manner of its coming on, increase, and going off when single: and then how it varies when complicated with the different epidemics of each season. By these means, although we may never be able to come at the specific knowledge of the *feminium*, yet we shall be able to understand its effects upon the body, and the manner by which Nature disposes of it, so as to conduct it out of the body with certainty, and agreeable to its peculiar nature.

Now as Nature is uniform in its procedure, it is evident that each particular poison must occasion a certain train of symptoms peculiar to itself; unless the course of Nature is interrupted by some other means, either to forward or retard its operations. Thus the small-pox naturally requires seven days in the body to produce a fever; then three days fever to concoct, and begin the expulsion or first eruption; then four days fever to complete the eruption; and three days more to finish the maturation and drying of all the pustules; more or less ac-

according to the idiosyncrasy, and quantity of matter upon the skin. And this is the natural course of this particular, pestilential fever, in healthy subjects, at all seasons, so long as there is no other disease complicated with it, nor any rash practice attempted.

Fevers pestilential when compound are most malignant.

But in the time of the putrid constitution, when these two diseases meet in the same person, they hurry and exasperate each other; the eruption is frequently seen in 24 hours from the seizure, without the true signs of concoction, or proper alleviation of the symptoms: purple spots, &c. &c. come on, which have no connection with the small-pox, but are the index of heat and acrimony in the common July fever; and therefore to be treated as if the small-pox was not there: Nature thus oppressed cannot deal by the variolous poison, as it might otherwise have done, and consequently the days of eruption and maturation become uncertain; and the whole procedure irregular.

But still a good observer will be able to distinguish the peculiar symptoms of the putrid fever, from the peculiar symptoms of the small-pox throughout; and by this alone his practice must be regulated: thus bleeding, vomiting, purging, austere, or even mineral acids, cold liquors, &c. &c. become

become necessary; not so much for the small-pox, as for the putrid fever exasperated by the addition of the small-pox. There are now living in this city some hundreds whom I have attended in the small-pox, who never had any evacuation by art, nor any medicine given before, nor during the whole course of the small-pox; and yet the small-pox is to all intents a pestilential fever as truly as the plague.

The particular symptoms, which distinguish one pestilential fever from another can hardly be known at the very beginning, and for the most part not before the 3d day; in some much longer, *e. g.* the hooping cough: but according to Sydenham, a pestilential fever, when single, may be distinguished from a single common fever very early. In single common fevers, particularly of the summer and harvest, he observed, that the patient was very apt to sweat in the very beginning, and previous to the other evacuations; but that this sweat was symptomatic, owing to the hurry of Nature, and consequently afforded no relief; it was therefore not to be promoted, nor regarded, but the fever was to be treated as if no such sweat had appeared; and every day's experience confirms this observation.

How to distinguish a pestilential fever from a common fever in the beginning.

But in single pestilential fevers, even of the same seasons, a sweat always gave relief; and sometimes carried off the whole fever, when single and of a very subtile nature; and therefore was to be promoted to a certain degree, that is, as long as it afforded relief, and no longer. Thus *e. g.* when a healthy person has been kept upon a proper regimen for six weeks, and then inoculated for the small-pox; after some days, certain uneasy feelings, called the *terrentia morbi*, arise, and go off by a gentle perspiration during the night, which does no harm; but on the contrary is salutary, and foretells a favourable sort, as I have observed hundreds of times: but if any one should be so rash as to endeavour to carry off the whole disease by promoting that sweat all the next day, and beyond a certain degree, then indeed he would bring on a new distemper, and overset the whole course of Nature in conducting the small-pox.

Diseased
bodies most
easily in-
fected.

I can say from careful observation, that I frequently meet with the common fevers single; but the pestilential fevers are for the most part complicated with some or other of the common fevers: it seems to me, that a body in perfect health * resists contagion

* By perfect health I do not mean plethoric habits, who have the *terrentia morbi inflammatorii* existing in them;

contagion powerfully; and when infected, the poison makes no great progress: but diseased bodies, and broken constitutions, readily catch infection, and are greatly affected by it. Hence arises the vast variety of symptoms to be met with in pestilential diseases; whether with a fever, as in the small-pox, &c.; or without fever as in the yaws, leprosy, lues, and itch; all which are more or less malignant, according to the habit of the sick, his manner of living, treatment of the distemper, season of the year and weather, affections of the mind, &c.

Although Sydenham treats of the pestilential fever and true plague in the same chapter, because his manner of treating them was nearly similar; yet he was sensible of their being different fevers, and expressly says, That the pestilential fever preceded the plague, and continued long after it, as I have already observed; whereas the true plague lasted only two years, because this climate did not favour it. The pestilential fever I have seen, but I do not believe that I ever saw the true plague, though I once saw a very malignant fever of the putrid kind, with carbuncles; the case was this.

them; but clean, lively, active, sound, temperate persons; not loaded with blood, nor fat.

Case of a
malignant
putrid fever
with car-
buncles.

About nine years ago, I was sent for to the house of Messrs. Plenché and Vizian to see a foreigner, who had come over about business: I was told that this poor man had been quite stupid, dejected, and melancholy from his first coming into the house; but that for several days he had taken to his bed: they had sent for Doctor De la Fontaine, who had paid him some visits; but had not returned for three days before I was called: as near as I could make it out, it was about the 10th day of the fever; his pulse was very small and soft, about one hundred strokes in a minute only; his tongue was rather of a clay colour than dry or yellow; his extremities were not very hot; his skin was dry; he sighed continually, and muttered incoherent words, French, Italian, and High Dutch, mixt: in this low situation he seemed peevish; and in whatever language I spoke, he always replied in a different one; or would give no answer at all; which was often the case; his respiration was not short but difficult; I examined his neck and arms, but could perceive no *petechiæ*.

I saw him first on the last day of July, in the height of the putrid constitution; but did not know whether to call it a *synochus putris* ill-treated, or a pestilential fever contracted on board the ship: there were, however,

however, evident symptoms of malignity, and I therefore directed the family to sprinkle a great deal of vinegar all over the stairs and apartment; to allow the two women who attended him some wine to drink, and to take several other precautions to prevent contagion. I ordered his body to be opened by a clyster, to give him plenty of pectoral decoction, much acidulated with common oxymel; every four hours to take one of the following draughts, and a glass of Rhenish wine between every two draughts: in hopes of relieving the breathing, and raising the pulse, a blister was put to the back.

R. Julep. e camphor. ʒiſs.

Spir. minder. syr. croc. aa ʒi. m.

The next day in dressing the blister, Mr. Loutit, the apothecary, observed some tumors, in number seven, of a dark brown colour, about the size of nutmegs, and the bases were circumscribed by a red line like the edges of an eschar: these tumors differed from the common *vibices* or *phlyctenæ*, and I expected to bring them to suppuration, by adding tincture of bark and alexipharmics to the draught, and increasing the quantity of wine in the diet: these tumors, however, by degrees became

more flat and broad, at last the red margin became purple, and he died on the 7th of August, being, as I supposed, the 18th day of the fever.

When I consider the manner in which this fever was treated in the middle of the dog-days, I should have expected an eruption of purples, or petechial spots; but these tumors were different from what I had ever seen before, or have since; and therefore I call them carbuncles: however, nobody was infected, which, for ought I know, might be owing to the precautions taken before and after his death: but I will venture to say, that I might have had a better chance to conquer the malignity of this fever by the methods already proposed in treating the putrid fever of July, than by the alexipharmics I made use of, from the persuasion of some pestilential *seminium*, which I endeavoured to carry off by the skin; nor did the blister, bark, or cordials answer any of the intentions for which they were applied.

Pestilential
fever, be-
nign and
malign.

In considering the contagious fevers, it is very necessary to distinguish between the single mild pestilential, and the very malignant or compound pestilential fevers: for although every pestilential fever has some degree of malignity in its essence, as containing an active principle, or power of
affimilating

assimilating our juices to its own nature, yet the quantity so assimilated will depend upon the habit, and other circumstances of the sick: thus a grain of variolous matter taken into the blood, assimilates a quantity of our juices; but still that quantity will be different in different subjects, and consequently the whole disease more or less malignant accordingly.

In like manner, if the matter, which gave rise to a common fever, is long detained in the body, so as to become highly acrid and active, it also becomes malignant, and acquires a power of assimilating our juices; after which we find it also becomes contagious, although it was not so originally. Thus the inactive *pituite* which gives rise to the *synochus non putris*, is, by means of a moderate fever, gradually separated from the blood, and prepared for expulsion; during which time the sweat, and other critical discharges of the patient, are by no means contagious. But if the recrementitious matter is very long detained in the body, especially if it is exasperated by hot and spiritous regimen, it will at length become acrid, subtile, and active; after which, if it is reabsorbed and mixed with the blood, it will produce a miliary fever, which may be called malignant, and in some degree contagious; although

Facitious
malignity.

though the original fever was no such thing. Here then, by bad practice, a new contagion may be produced, and communicated to many, as is the case in hospitals very often, where the convalescents are weak and consequently easily infected *. Doctor Stork gives an exact account of a miliary fever in his hospital for every month of one whole year ; which, to me, is a proof of its being contagious in that hospital, although in general I am entirely of Du Haen's opinion, who has most judiciously accounted for the frequency of miliary fevers in words to the following purpose :

The art of chemistry, so much cultivated in Germany, has misled the practitioners of Vienna into the fatal error of endeavouring to cure fevers by the force of powerful drugs ; in consequence of which, I find the common fevers frequently converted into miliary ones ; the sick come into my hospital every day covered with these eruptions, which are so far from being critical, that they afford no sort of relief ; they only serve as signs of bad practice, and ill condition of the fever : we therefore treat the fever as if no such eruption had appeared, and for the most part succeed. It is however true,

* Vide the former volume, p. 198, and p. 204.

that

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that some few people who came into the hospital without miliary eruptions, were infected by the effluvia arising from the others: these were suddenly seized with pain in the head and loins, sickness at stomach, difficult breathing and other symptoms of contagion; after which there came out some purpura rubra or alba with relief; although it was not completely critical.

The contagious *feminium* is always the same and will invariably breed its own likeness; thus the small-pox will breed the small-pox, never the plague, &c. and *vice versa*: but the compound disease, occasioned by any one of these *femina* in our bodies, will depend on the season of the year, and other circumstances of each individual; insomuch that if you compare a number of infected persons to each other, you will find the disease so mild in some as hardly to deserve the appellation of malignity; and these mild forts are less contagious, and endanger the assistants the least: for although there is a certain degree of violence and duration essential to every fever, according to its peculiar nature, without which it cannot exist; yet so long as it remains within these bounds, it cannot properly be called malignant of its kind; although it may be pestilential, and contagious to a certain degree.

Suppose

Various degrees of malignity in pestilential fevers, to what owing.

Suppose a spirited healthy man, in the bloom of life, sober, regular, and living on a clean light diet, should be infected with the true plague in the month of April: to constitute the disease, he must undergo, first, A degree of rigor for some short time: secondly, An increase of heat, pulse, thirst, and anxiety for four days: thirdly, A pain and swelling in one or both groins, called a Bubo: fourthly, After which the fever would probably subside; he would find his health returning, with an inclination to get out of bed, and some desire for food: fifthly, After sitting up for some hours, he would return contented to bed; fall asleep; and break out into a kindly, warm, moderate, universal perspiration for some hours; wake refreshed, and have one or two poultaceous stools: sixthly, In getting up after the sweat, he would perceive the buboes less painful, less inflamed, and rather diminished in size; and, by a repetition of such nights, he would soon recover his usual health, without any suppuration of the buboes: so that he would have gone through the whole course of the plague, without one symptom of malignity more than is essential to that disease. This was the case of the servant of Doctor Adam Chenot; page 30. "*Famulo usus sum, qui ter pestem habuit. Primo sub finem Julii, cum fe-*"
"bre

"bre miti & bubonis germine, qui post aliquot dies retrocessit," &c.

But suppose the same contagion was to seize a person just recovered out of a long mercurial salivation, or any body exhausted and reduced by age or infirmity; the dejection of spirits might be so great during the *terrentia* (i. e. before the formation of the real fever) as to induce them to destroy themselves; (as was sometimes the case in this city during the plague in 1665 and 1666 :) or they might perish in the rigor, or first stage of the fever, and die suddenly, or drop down in the streets: this is one species of malignity.

Suppose the same contagion was to seize a gross, foul habit, loaded with putrid impurities, during the dog-days; then one might expect great dejection of spirits, loss of strength, violent pain and cramp at the pit of the stomach; vomiting, purging, and frequent alternate chilliness and flushing for many hours: to which would succeed an ill-conditioned, irregular, malignant fever for some days; and instead of the eruption of a salutary bubo, with abatement of symptoms, there would probably follow an eruption of *petechie*, *phlyctenæ*, and *vibices*, the harbingers of death.

Now let us suppose a strong, plethoric, vigorous man, living constantly on animal food,

food, of a bilious temperament, and debauching in fermented liquors, seized with the plague in the month of September: he might probably bear the *terrentia* pretty well; then a violent rigor would come on, succeeded by great heat, thirst, pain in the head and back, foul mouth, rank breath, sickness at stomach, griping in the bowels, and bilious dejections; after some days, the morbid matter would be driven to the surface of the body with great violence, and to those glands, in the groins or round the jaws, which experience shews to be the common outlet of the *miasmata* of this particular fever; but probably the fever would not subside so kindly as in the first case; buboes and parotids indeed might form, and carbuncles appear in different places; but they would not easily come to a kindly supuration; on the contrary one might expect foul, ill-conditioned ulcers; a tedious fever, and a bad recovery; or a fatal retrocession of them.

Degree of malignity in pestilential fevers, owing to the circumstances of the party infected.

Here then are different species of malignity in the same contagious fever: I do not mean to infer from all this that every contagion is equally benign; far from it, some *seminia* are in their own nature more deleterious than others; *e. g.* the small-pox is more dangerous than either the swine pox or chicken pox, just as some poisons

poisons are stronger than others : all I contend for is, that, comparing for example the plague (the most deleterious of all the *semia* we know of) with itself, the malignity, so frequently met with in it; arises more from the natural habit, and other circumstances of the party affected, than from the specific nature of the contagion : and that, to conquer the irregularity of the symptoms or malignity, great attention should be paid to the season of the year, the other fevers, or constitutions of fevers, epidemic at the same time ; as well as to the habit and other circumstances of the sick person : so that if, in the space of eight months, sixteen people are seized with the same plague, each of them may require a different treatment, and some of them no drug of any kind : unless we knew some remedy, which, by its specific * quality, could destroy the deleterious nature of the poison, without hurting the constitution ; as sulphur does the itch.

* By specific I mean what destroys the virulence of the poison without expelling it, in contra-distinction to alexipharmic, which is supposed to expel the poison, whether altered or not, out of the body ; and therefore may be applied to every medicine that evacuates morbid matter, although it has of late been confined to the class of sudorific medicines only ; because they had been found serviceable in expelling the *miasmata* of some pestilential fevers.

It

The doctrine of specifics in fevers is absurd.

It is evident that the art of chemistry can never discover such a remedy, because the *seminium* is too subtle to admit of any analysis; and until the nature of the constituent parts are discovered; how can one pretend to a counter-poison; when the poison itself is not understood *? And yet the contagious fevers are the only ones for which a specific can exist: but the man who can pretend to a specific for what I call the common fevers, must certainly not understand one of them; or be the most impudent impostor on earth. Why then are some specifics so cried up? The reason is plain:

Most fevers are those which I call *the common fevers*, the natural consequence of the change of season, diet, &c.; for the most part they are not dangerous; and although some few cannot be conquered even by art, yet many of them will go off without much medical assistance; and some people affected with them will escape with their lives, in spite of bad practice; al-

* Hence it appears to me, that preparing people for receiving the small-pox requires some skill in medicine; and that frequent, strong, mercurial purgatives may be prejudicial in some cases and habits. The few specifics we know of have been discovered by accident; and repeated, perhaps unsuccessful, trials have ascertained the nature and dose of a medicine.

though,

though, for the most part, such people are liable to chronic distempers afterwards. Suppose that an hundred people are taken ill of any common fever, and deprived of all advice except the plain unprejudiced dictates of their own natural desires; to drink when they please and what they please; to eat when they crave, and what they crave; to lie down, or get up; to be much covered or little; to breath warm air or fresh air; without any other regulations than their own feelings: in four years journal of such cases, and where no other aid was given, except bleeding, (which nature frequently did for herself) some were long ill, and greatly reduced; but the recoveries were as 90 to 100: so great is the provision made by Nature for the cure of fevers, and preservation of life. By the Sydenhamian practice, in the same fevers, at least 96 would have recovered soon and perfectly: and in spite of bad practice 70 might have escaped with their lives, although 20 of them would probably have been saddled with chronic distempers.

Suppose all these poor people had taken any febrifuge specific whatever, and that 70 of them had escaped with their lives; every one of these would have given mighty credit to the specific, notwithstanding of the chronic distemper entailed on him by it,

which he would have attributed to the malignity of the fever, and not to the improper method of cure.

Pestilential
fevers more
dangerous
than com-
mon fevers.

The above journal gives an idea of the proportion of deaths in the common fevers left to Nature, among people living in a simple manner : but it is quite otherways in the contagious or uncommon fevers, when no art is used. Thus, by the journals of Doctor Chenot, we find, that in one town in Transilvania, out of 62 infected with the plague, 51 died ; and in the village of Honigberg, out of 10 infected, 9 died : in like manner, all the other contagious fevers, left to Nature, are by far more dangerous than the common fevers left to Nature.

But after the nature of the contagious fever is well understood, and consequently treated properly, a great many lives are saved by art. Thus we know, that the natural small-pox, left to Nature, destroys nearly one out of eight ; but by the treatment of Doctor Du Haen, very few died out of an hundred. I know that some people do not believe his account of this matter ; but I make no doubt of it, because I can easily see, from his other writings, that he is more master of fevers in general than is commonly thought in this country.

No wonder then, if a new contagion coming into any country should be ill-treated

treated before the nature of it can be found out; but after it is once well understood, it becomes less formidable. This was the case with the *angina maligna*, or ulcerated sore throat, so frequent and well known here at present: when it first appeared, both here and at Paris, almost every body died who took the infection, and had the disease to a considerable degree; at present, very few die of it: not that the distemper is less malignant, for, by injudicious treatment, we see some perish by it at this day; but the nature of it being generally understood, viz. that the natural crisis of this distemper is by an early sweat, and a fluxion upon the glands of the fauces, every body endeavours to promote these evacuations, and consequently this fever, at least during the beginning of it, is commonly treated according to its natural genius. But still I say of this, as I do of every fever from contagion; that although the *seminium* be invariably the same, yet the disease produced by it will not be invariably the same, but will undergo some alteration according to the habit of the party infected, and the common fever of the season for the time being; and therefore may require a different treatment, in different subjects, and in different seasons, or circumstances.

To demonstrate this proposition, and to explain the variety to be met with in one

H 2

pesti-

The variety
ties to be
met with in
one pesti-

lential fever, exemplified in the *angina maligna*.

pestilential disease, we shall see how the ulcerated sore throat varies, 1st, When single, in an healthy clean constitution. 2dly, Double, or superadded to a delicate habit. 3dly, Complex, or mixed with a common fever or bad habit of body. And lastly, When it is mixed with another contagious fever: All which will appear in the few cases annexed to this Essay. This division gives my idea of the best manner of considering every fever arising from contagion, and shews the way of enabling us to understand the uncommon symptoms; without which we never can treat them with propriety and advantage: for want of this clue to unravel the extraordinary appearances, physicians push in the dark, and medicine is become an *ars conjecturalis*. And this is the reason why I have taken pains to explain the common fevers in the first place; because, till they are perfectly understood, it is impossible to come at the knowledge of the fevers arising from contagion, superadded to them. I have made choice of the *angina maligna*, for the purpose of explaining the contagious fevers; because it is very frequent here at present, and has been so for some years past; is easily distinguished from every other contagion, and its natural crisis is ascertained: although there still remain some things, regarding

regarding the uncommon symptoms, which have not hitherto been properly explained.

The *angina maligna, pestilentialis*, or ulcerated sore throat, is a real contagion ^{*Angina maligna, what?*} *sui generis*; not the natural production of this country, but brought hither, by communication with infected people or places, about the year 1728. How long this contagion may remain in the body before it produces a fever, is not as yet determined; because that must vary according to the epidemic constitution, and circumstances of the person at the time of infection; for the most part the *terrentia* are felt within seven days; I have seen it much sooner.

The daughter of Mr. Daniel Grant of Jamaica was brought home from school so ill of this disease that she could not swallow: her nose was stuffed, and discharged a thin ichor; to clear which, the fond father sucked her nose with his mouth: she died two days after, and he was taken ill the same day with the *terrentia morbi*, which were at first mistaken for the grief occasioned by the loss of his child; but in the space of 12 hours, the fever came on in so violent a manner, with all its variety of symptoms, that he barely escaped with his life: nor could we discover any other person from whom he could have taken the infection.

The Malignant Fevers.

A young gentleman, Master F. came from school infected on the 11th of April, the fever came on the 13th; his brother fell ill on the 15th; his mother on the 19th: but his sister did not fever till the 21st, although they were all equally exposed to the same infection from the boy first taken ill.

The *terrentia* are not of long continuance, seldom beyond 20 hours, after which the rigor begins; the degree of rigor foretels, in a great measure, the violence of the succeeding fever: if the extremities are very cold, and continue so for many hours; if the anxiety is great and the vomiting and purging violent, or of long duration, you may conclude that there are some of the common fevers along with the contagious one, and therefore the whole may be tedious or dangerous: all the common fevers, for the most part, have a *terrentia* of many days; they seem to come gradually, and give some warning; but when a contagion is added to a common fever, it is like fire in tinder; all is in a blaze, and the fever comes on suddenly with violence; the rigor is of long duration, and the anxiety very great: Master F. had a kind of horror for 16 hours; and alternate heats and colds for 2 days, the vomiting and sickness lasted 20 hours, before

fore he complained much of the heat and pepper (as he called it) in his throat: this fever accordingly became tedious and highly malignant, as we shall see afterwards. His brother, who was seized 2 days after him, had a very severe rigor, but of short duration; for an extreme burning heat came on in the space of a few hours, with a violent pulse, inflamed eyes, and delirium. I ordered him to be bled, after which the fever formed, and went through its course regularly to the 5th day; it then subsided, and went off the 7th day.

From many such observations, I have reason to believe that the degree and duration of the cold and rigor, at the very beginning, indicate the good or bad condition of the fever, more than the succeeding degree of heat, and inflammatory symptoms: in the same way as we find violent, tedious cold fits attend obstinate agues; whereas the burning hot fits, with much flushing of the skin, is most common in spring tertians. The long rigor seems to arise from the weakness; and the short rigor, succeeded by much heat, from the vigour of the vital powers.

When the heat comes on is the time to judge of the propriety of bleeding in the *angina maligna*; before nature has made her push towards the skin, and the glands of the

The hot fit is the time to determine whether bleeding is necessary in the *angina maligna*.

fauces: but the physician must consider the natural constitution, and former diseases of the patient; the season of the year, the reigning epidemic, the weather, and the point from which the wind blows; by comparing these with the symptoms and pulse, he will then be able to determine, whether it is necessary to bleed, and how much blood may be taken; still remembering, that although there may be some inflammation, yet this is not a simple inflammatory, but a malignant contagious fever*.

Vomit or
purge, when
necessary in
the *angina*
maligna.

The next consideration ought to be whether there is turgid matter in the stomach or lower belly: the first reachings to vomit, pains in the belly, anxiety and oppression, are common before every kind of eruption in fevers, and may arise from universal ergasm, or spasm, during the rigor: but

* Huxham found the necessity of bleeding, in some cases, at the beginning of this fever, and experienced the great advantages obtained by it; but he observed, that although the blood taken away in the beginning was frequently fizy, yet towards the conclusion of the fever it was much dissolved: from all which he makes the following remark. *Ang. Malig.* p. 39. "And therefore, where there is just reason to
" fear a contagious malignity in a fever, we should
" proceed with the utmost caution as to repeated
" bleeding; especially as it will be constantly found,
" that the pulse, as well as the strength, sink vastly
" after the second or third bleeding; and truly some-
" times, very surprisngly after the first."

when

when the spasm ceases, when the rigor is gone, and the burning heat comes on, if there should still remain sickness at the stomach, foul tongue, bad taste in the mouth, pain or tension in the bowels; it will be necessary to give a vomit, purge or clyster, according to the urgency of the symptoms, or seat of the turgid matter. As often as these evacuations are clearly indicated, they will constantly give relief, even in this fever; and so far from retarding the natural crisis by the skin, they will promote it, and render it much more effectual; as we shall see afterwards in many cases*.

But

* Huxham, *Ang. Malig.* p. 39. "Whenever I was called to see persons seized with this malady, at the very beginning, instead of bleeding, I generally ordered a clyster of milk, sugar and salt, to be injected to unload the intestines, especially if the patient was costive." And again, p. 40. l. c. "If nausea and vomiting were urgent, I ordered a gentle emetic, especially for adults, which was so far from aggravating the pain of the throat, as might be imagined, that it generally greatly relieved it; nay, in children it was often necessary to make them puke frequently with a little oxymel. scillit. essence of antimony, or the like; otherwise the vast amass of tenacious mucus would quite choke them."

The great advantage arising from clearing the first passages in the beginning of this fever, is evident from the success with which Tissot has treated it; *Avis au Peuple*, p. 145. sect. 118. "Chez les adultes j'ai employé la seignée & les rafraichissans, tant qu'il paroïssoit

Method of
curing the
angina ma-
ligna like
Sydenham
for the pesti-
lential fe-
ver.

But if none of these evacuations are indicated, and that the disease is quite simple, then it is better to proceed directly with the sudorifics; bring on a sweat, and keep it up for 48 hours; then use an antiseptic regimen, with mild diaphoretic medicines, till the fever is in a great measure conquered, and the pestilential matter evacuated; which may be effected in the course of 5 days: during which time however the patient must be well supported by nourishing and antiseptic sippings in great abun-

“ roïssoit de l'inflammation; ensuite il falloit evacuer
“ les premières voies, & après cela faire suer douce-
“ ment. Les mêmes poudres (kermes mineral) ont
“ souvent produit, avec grand succès, l'un & l'autre
“ effet. Dans d'autres cas, j'ai employé l'ipécaçu-
“ anha: Dans quelques sujets il n'y avoit pas de symp-
“ tomes inflammatoires, & le mal dependoit unique-
“ ment d'embarras putrides dans les premières voies;
“ alors je n'ai point fait de saignée, mais les remede
“ vomitif dans le commencement, produisoit un ex-
“ cellent effet, et tous les symptomes diminueient
“ sensiblement; la sueur survenoit naturellement, &
“ le malade guerissoit au bout de quelques jours. Je
“ n'ai point fait saignée d'enfants: les vésicatoires,
“ après l'evacuation des premières voies, & beaucoup
“ de delayants étoient leurs remedes.” Again, in sect.
120, he shews the bad success of some other practi-
tioners, who, having neglected these evacuations, in
cases where they were required, proceeded directly to
the most powerful sudorifics, and had brought on such
suffocations as carried off their patients in a few days:
of which desperate practice I have seen instances in
this place.

dance,

dance †. This method is for the most part sufficient, as daily experience shews; and is not unlike what Sydenham proposes in the pestilential fever, cap. 2. sect. 2. art. 39. “ Having therefore frequently met with “ such perplexing obstacles, (*attending an “ antiphlogistic method of treating the pestilential fever*) I solicitously bent my “ thoughts to discover, if possible, as effectual, and at the same time a less exceptionable method of curing this disease. “ And after frequent and long consideration of the matter, I pitched upon the “ following, which has since proved always serviceable, and every way complete. Art. 40. First, if a swelling has “ not yet appeared, I bleed moderately, according to the strength and constitution “ of the patient; after which a sweat is “ readily and expeditiously raised, which “ otherways would not only be difficultly “ procured in some subjects, but there “ would also be danger of increasing the “ inflammation thereby, and of driving “ out the purple spots. And the immediately succeeding sweat makes abundant “ amends for the considerable mischief

† Hux. Ang. Malig. p. 29. “ The disease was generally at the height about the 5th or 6th day in “ young persons, in the elder not so soon.”

“ which

“ which the loss of blood, though in a
 “ small quantity, would otherways occa-
 “ sion.

“ After bleeding, which I direct to be
 “ done in bed, so soon as all things are in
 “ readiness to raise a sweat, I immediately
 “ order the patient to be covered over with
 “ clothes, and a piece of flannel to be ap-
 “ plied to his forehead; which last expe-
 “ dient contributes more towards raising a
 “ sweat, than one would easily imagine.
 “ Then, if the patient does not vomit, I
 “ administer these, or the like sudorifics:
 “ Take of Venice treacle half a dram;
 “ Gascoigne’s powder 12 grains; cochi-
 “ neal 8 grains; saffron 4 grains; and the
 “ juice of kermes enough to make the
 “ whole into a bolus, to be taken every 6
 “ hours; drinking after it 6 spoonfuls of
 “ the following julep: Take of the distilled
 “ water of carduus and compound scor-
 “ dium water of each 3 ounces; treacle
 “ water 2 ounces; syrup of cloves one
 “ ounce; mix them together for a julep*.
 “ Art.

* Here Dr. Swan, in his translation, makes the
 following remark. “ Theriac, and the like solid me-
 “ dicines, being offensive to the stomach, are not the
 “ most proper sudorifics; an infusion of Virginia
 “ snake-root, treacle water, or pleasant aromatics,
 “ and a proper quantity of syrup of lemons, might an-
 “ swer

“ Art. 41. But if there be a vomiting, as
“ it frequently happens in the plague and
“ pestilential fever, I forbear sudorifics,
“ till by the weight of the bed-clothes,
“ and throwing part of the sheet over the
“ face now and then to collect the steams,
“ the sweat begins to appear. For it is
“ well worth observing, that, as soon as the
“ rays of the morbid matter get to the
“ circumference of the body, the vomiting
“ and looseness, occasioned by their being
“ turned back on the internal parts, and
“ lodging in the stomach and intestines,
“ immediately cease spontaneously ; so that
“ how excessive a vomiting soever had pre-
“ ceded, the medicines afterwards taken
“ are well retained, and succeed to our wish
“ in exciting sweat.”

And of this he gives an example in the brother of an apothecary dangerously ill of a pestilential fever ; whose stomach could not be made to retain any thing till the heat was brought on by the means directed above. By which it is evident, that this vomiting or purging was the ergasm during the rigor ; but in case of the continuance of these symptoms after the rigor was re-

“ swer better ; and such medicines have succeeded
“ with me in illnesses of the same kind with the gaol
“ fever, which appears to be the nearest to the pesti-
“ lence.”

moved,

moved, and the heat come on, Sydenham would have proceeded to clear the first passages, before giving the sudorifics, as we shall see afterwards. But to return to Sydenham, Art. 43.

“ But to resume my subject, I direct the
 “ sweat to be continued 24 hours, by giving draughts of sage posset drink or mace ale, between times, strictly cautioning
 “ against wiping off the sweat, and not allowing the patients linen to be changed,
 “ however moist or foul it be, for 24 hours
 “ more after the sweat is gone off (making
 “ in all 48 hours) and this I recommend
 “ to be observed with particular care. For
 “ if the sweat vanishes in less time, the
 “ symptoms immediately return with their
 “ former violence, and the health of the
 “ patient is greatly endangered; which a
 “ longer continuance of the sweat would
 “ have quite secured.”

Art. 44. “ And in reality, I wonder
 “ much at Diemerbroeck and others, when
 “ I consider upon how slight a pretext they
 “ are induced to stop the sweat, namely to
 “ preserve the strength of the patient. For
 “ 1st, That the patient is stronger whilst
 “ the sweat flows than before, must have
 “ been observed by every one that is but
 “ slenderly acquainted with the treatment
 “ of this disease. 2dly, I shall not scruple

“ to

The Malignant Fevers.

111

“ to publish and defend what practice and
“ experience have taught me with respect
“ to this matter : several, who by my ad-
“ vice were kept in a sweat for 24 hours,
“ have been so far from complaining of
“ greater weakness from thence, that they
“ have declared, that in the same propor-
“ tion the superfluous humour was thus
“ carried off, they perceived their strength
“ increase. And towards the latter part of
“ the time I have often observed with sur-
“ prise, that there appeared a more natural,
“ genuine, and copious sweat, than the for-
“ mer occasioned by the sudorific; which
“ gave greater relief, as if it were truly
“ critical, and terminated the disease. 3dly,
“ Again, I do not see what inconveniency
“ would attend refreshing the patient with
“ restorative broths and liquids when the
“ sweat is at the height; and the objection
“ of want of strength to bear long sweats
“ vanishes. If therefore a faintness be per-
“ ceived towards the end, I allow the pa-
“ tient to sup a little chicken broth, the
“ yolk of an egg, or the like; which to-
“ gether with the cordials and draughts,
“ usually directed to keep up the sweat,
“ sufficiently support the strength. But in
“ a matter of fact so evident, it is needless
“ to use many arguments; for what clearly
“ shews the advantages of this method is,
8 “ that

“ that while the patient continues to sweat,
 “ he judges himself in a fair way of reco-
 “ very, and in the opinion of the attend-
 “ ants, seems in no farther danger; but
 “ as soon as the sweat ceases, and the body
 “ begins to dry, he grows worse, a kind of
 “ relapse being thereby occasioned.”

Art. 45. “ For 24 hours after the sweat
 “ is gone off, I advise the patient to be cau-
 “ tious of catching cold, to let his linen
 “ dry on his body, take all his liquids
 “ warm, and also to continue the use of
 “ the sage posset drink.

“ Next morning I give the common
 “ purge, made of an infusion of tamarinds,
 “ leaves of fenna, rhubarb, with manna
 “ and solutive syrup of roses, dissolved in
 “ the strained liquor. And by this me-
 “ thod I recovered several persons, who
 “ were seized with a pestilential fever the
 “ year after the plague, and did not lose
 “ a single patient after I began to use it*.”

Art.

Sudorific
 and diapho-
 retic, what.

* Sydenham explains the meaning of the word dia-
 phoretic in his treatment of the depuratory fever after
 the 11th day; when by suffering the body to become
 costive, and allowing a more restorative diet, the push of
 nature is directed from the center to the circumference:
 by these means the fibres are strengthened, and enabled
 to perform that coction (or despumation) by which
 the morbid matter is gradually prepared, separated
 from the blood, and determined towards that great
 gland

Art. 46. " But when the swelling has
" appeared, I have hitherto forbore bleed-
" ing,

gland the skin; where it is secreted, and excreted by the kindly moderate perspiration during the night, or usual hours of rest.

In this place he explains the meaning of the word sudorific, when he proposes to force a sweat directly, and by all possible means, and to continue it for 48 hours without intermission. The great difference between these two plans of operation is, that by a diaphoretic regimen, time is given to perform coction, and a gradual expulsion of the offending matter: whereas, by a sudorific regimen, expulsion is performed without waiting for coction: and this is the reason why Sydenham was of opinion, that the morbid matter of the most penetrating and subtile nature might be forced through the skin, even in a crude state; but that all the morbid matter, of a more gross nature, required a previous preparation before they could be separated from the blood, and made to pass through the pores of the skin.

Experience however taught him to distinguish where it might succeed, and where not; and being very accurate in his observations, he found, that the sudorific plan would never succeed in any one of the seven common fevers, till towards the conclusion, and after a due concoction; nor in the small-pox, measles, or whooping cough; although they are of the contagious sort, and might have been supposed very subtile: but he also found, that it might succeed in the very beginning of the plague, and pestilential fever; for which reason he concluded, that they were of a still more volatile and subtile nature than those others: however, towards the end, even of the pestilential fever, he found it necessary to begin an antiseptic regimen, and to purge off the grosser remaining part by the bowels; after having dissipated the more volatile

“ing, even in such as are not very apt to
 “sweat; apprehending the sudden death
 “of the patient might prevent the in-
 “tended sweat, from a return of the mor-
 “bific matter into the empty vessels*. Yet
 “bleeding might perhaps be used safely
 “enough, provided a sweat were raised
 “immediately afterwards, which, being
 “continued for the space above-mentioned,
 “may disperse and waste the whole mass
 “of the humor by degrees, and with
 “much less danger than would attend the
 “waiting a long time for a kindly suppura-
 “tion of the imposthume, which is very
 “uncertain in so violent a disease.”

I have copied the whole of this passage from Sydenham, because it expresses my idea of the best method of treating the *angina maligna*; which is a pestilential contagion so subtle as to be dissipable by sweat in the very beginning, as will appear by the cases hereafter related. But it fre-

and subtle part by a violent long sweat: at the same time he was very cautious to keep up a gentle diaphoresis, for fear of drawing back any of the pestilential *miasmata* from the circumference to the center; and therefore he advised the keeping warm, at the same time that he ordered the purge and the antiseptic regimen.

* Sydenham has remarked in many parts of his works, that a sweat is more easily raised after bleeding than before it.

quently

quently happens, in some constitutions, that this salutary sweat cannot be raised without a previous bleeding, of which I will give one instance out of many.

Sweat cannot always be raised without bleeding.

A daughter of Mr. M. at Hoxton was seized with the violent symptoms of a true *angina maligna*; after the vomiting and purging had subsided, I endeavoured to raise a sweat by the usual means; but after a trial of 20 hours, I perceived the sweat would not flow; that the pulse became more hard, the skin flushed, and more dry; the anxiety was considerably increased, and she could get no rest in any posture: I therefore ordered her to be bled sufficiently, to moderate the pulse and universal tension of the vessels, which had the desired effect; for in the space of an hour the symptoms abated, and the sweat came on; which, being properly promoted for the necessary time, proved truly critical.

This observation, however, has not escaped Sydenham, l. c. Art. 30. " But though I
" greatly approve of this method (*i. e.* the
" antiphlogistic method), and have formerly experienced its usefulness in many
" instances; yet, for several reasons, I
" prefer the dissipation of the pestilential
" ferment by sweat, to its evacuation by
" bleeding; because sweating does not
" weaken the patient so much, nor hazard

“ the reputation of the physician. But
 “ this, however, has its inconveniencies
 “ too ; for first in many, and especially in
 “ young persons of a hot constitution, a
 “ sweat is not easily raised ; and the more
 “ you endeavour to raise one in such sub-
 “ jects, by heaping on clothes, and giving
 “ powerful sudorifics, so much the greater
 “ danger there is of causing a delirium ; or,
 “ which is still worse, after having been
 “ deluded a while with vain expectations,
 “ pestilential spots (i. e. *petechiæ*) are at
 “ length forced out, instead of sweat.”

I remember the time when I was afraid to promote a sweat in the beginning of a fever, because it was contrary to my ideas of the manner of treating *common fevers* ; in all which the early sweats seldom give much relief. But experience has fully convinced me that Sydenham is right when he says, “ *That the sweat which agrees with the epidemic fever, agrees also with the concomitant fever ; although the same sweat might be prejudicial in the common fever, if the contagion had not been super-added.*” Now it is evident, that, by *epidemic fever* here, Sydenham means to express the contagious fever, and to distinguish it from the concomitant, common fever : the reason is plain ; for, whenever a pestilential contagion gets footing in a place, at certain

Contagious
 fever called
 epidemic by
 Sydenham,
 and why.

certain seasons of the year, all the people whose constitution is predisposed, will probably catch it; and you will seldom see a common fever single, till the season alters so as to correct the contagion: and this is the reason why other fevers are very rare while the plague rages; an observation universally made by every body who treats of this distemper: hence the contagious fever may well be called, the *epidemic fever*, as affecting by far the greater number; and the single *common fever* of the season, will only be met with here and there, where the contagion has not spread*. But to return to the *angina maligna*.

The propriety of dissipating the contagion by sweat, was very well known to Huxham, Ang. Mal. p. 52. "But I must
 "confess, in general, much warmer medi-
 "cines were necessary in this than in most
 "other fevers; and that too sometimes
 "when the heat was very considerable,
 "otherwise the pulse would sink surpris-
 "ingly, and an astonishing anxiety and
 "oppression immediately succeed. I have
 "really been obliged to give such warm

Sweating
 agrees with
 the *angina*
maligna.

* We ought not therefore to find such fault with our climate, because it is so variable; for this very variety is our greatest security against the spreading of contagious fevers, which are always more formidable than the common ones.

“ alexipharmics in this distemper (and that
 “ too, many times, to very young persons)
 “ as nothing but repeated experience could
 “ have induced me to order ; as, saffron,
 “ camphire, contrayerva, confect. cardiac,
 “ theriac, warm cyder, mulled wine and
 “ water, tinct. cort. alexiphar. &c. and
 “ this with a success that was well known,
 “ and justified the practice †.”

When

† But at the same time that Huxham found the hot vegetable substances and wine so necessary in this fever, he observed that alkaline salts, and strong animal food did great mischief, both in this, and in all pestilential fevers ; l. c. p. 57. “ Volatile alcalious salts,
 “ it is certainly fact, that given internally they heat
 “ more, quantity for quantity, than the warmest vegetable alexipharmics. And that I think, not so
 “ much by increasing the projectile force and circulation of the blood, as by causing an intestine motion and effervescence in it ; for, by the most accurate experiments, it is found that solutions of the
 “ alkaline salts weaken the tone of the fibres, and
 “ power of the vessels, and consequently the *momentum* of the blood, in the regular course of circulation. And we eventually find, that, when the
 “ blood abounds with very acrid salts, the pulse becomes weak, small, quick and fluttering, as in
 “ the highly scorbutic ; and that corrupt, acrimonious state of blood, which brings on the putrid fever, antecedent to some mortifications *ab interna causa*.” &c. &c. (And again, p. 54.) “ For tho’ alkaline salts may retard the putrefaction of the flesh of
 “ animals, and even, in some measure, of the blood, out of the body, (and so will arsenic or sublimate
 “ corrosive) yet mixed with the blood, whilst actually
 “ under

When once the sweat is properly established, it is no difficult matter to keep it up; and indeed there is nothing more dangerous than to stop it too soon, of which I have seen many instances: (here again the *angina maligna* agrees with the *pestilential fever* of Sydenham.) The sweat must be continued till all the most volatile, subtile, and acrid part of the morbid matter, is evacuated; that is, till the quickness of the pulse, pain in the head, &c. are abated; and nothing remains but the swellings, foulness of the tongue, and rawness of the parts affected. Then the antiseptic method takes place; that is, the bowels, throat and mouth are to be cleaned, and kept clean;

Danger in
stopping the
sweat too
soon.

“under the power of circulation and the *vis vitæ*,
“they certainly hasten its dissolution, and consequent
“putrefaction; as well as destroy the solid parts.”
In another place, viz. l. c. p. 37. he condemns the
practice of the French surgeons who attended the
prisoners sick of a pestilential fever, not only for
bleeding their patients every day, but also for the
diet they allowed them. “And yet so preposterous
“was their practice, that, at the same time they were
“so busy with the lancet, they gorged their patients
“with the strongest *bouillon*, that beef, mutton, &c.
“could make; and this too though they were in a
“constant delirium, were covered with black or purple
“spots, and had their tongues as black as ink,
“and as dry and rough as a pumice stone. I am
“very certain great numbers fell a sacrifice to this
“absurd practice.”

and all the diet must be such as resists putrefaction, or the colliquation of the blood; or, as Sydenham expresses it, "*To prevent the particles of the blood from being burst asunder by the rays of the distemper.*" The patient must be cautious of catching cold for 24 hours at least, after the sweat is gone off: fresh air however may be admitted into his apartment, especially if it is the season of the putrid constitution, and his diet must be mended gradually, to support his strength; particularly nourishing fippings must be assiduously administered.

Angina maligna resembles the plague in some particulars.

There is another circumstance in which the *angina maligna* agrees with the plague, Sydenham, l. c. art. 22. near the end. "Whereas, on the contrary, several persons, in whom the tumors appeared in the regular and natural way, even while they were about their business, and without the least apparent disorder of any natural, vital, or animal function, recovered in a short time: unless such as happened unfortunately to fall into the hands of some unskilful practitioner; and by his advice, though in perfect health, endeavoured to sweat in bed; from which time they began to grow worse; and at length, the disease increasing, afforded a melancholy proof of the perniciousness of the advice, by their death."

In

In like manner, when a vigorous, healthy person is seized with a feeling like pepper in the throat, the tonsils stiff and swelled, but no fever, nor pain any where else; he ought to put a piece of flannel round his neck; not expose himself to the cold air; drink some wine whey; go sooner to bed than usual; encourage the natural perspiration during the night; remain a little longer than common in bed the following morning; and observe a diaphoretic, antiseptic diet through the day: this he ought to persevere in till he is well. But he ought not, for so slight an indisposition, to be kept covered up in bed; plied with the most heating drugs and drinks; and excluded from the benefit of the free air: all which, without any contagion, are sufficient to bring on a fever in a very vigorous person. And indeed, in every disease, care ought to be taken, not to give way to fear, nor take a hammer to break an egg-shell: when no remedy is necessary, let no remedy be given; and let the urgency of the case determine the power of the prescription.

Method of treating the angina maligna when slight.

I began my inquiries into the genius of this distemper when I was in Holland, many years ago; at that time the Dutch physicians looked upon it to be nearly of the same nature with the *ulcus roma* described by Van Swieten; and accordingly treated

Angina maligna how treated abroad.

treated it by powerful antiseptics from the very beginning; such as the *spir. sal. marin.* and bark: they succeeded better than the French, as may be seen in the account given by Dr. Chomel, inserted at the end of this essay, where, out of eight patients, three only barely escaped with their lives; their recovery was very bad and tedious, although they appeared to have been healthy children, and but slightly attacked. Dr. Stork of Vienna, in his *Annus medicus secundus, cap. de Angina*, had better success; for three patients out of four recovered; although the duration of the whole disease in those that recovered was 17 days.

Soon after my return hither, I considered the account of this disease given by Dr. Fothergill; and the improvements made on it by Dr. Huxham: and on comparing all I had heard and read with the cases under my particular care, I made the following remarks:

Remarks on
the *angina*
maligna.

1st, Such as were easily brought into a kindly, gentle, free perspiration, did best; and always felt happy as long as that breathing sweat was kept up moderately; they soon came to desire nourishment, and it agreed with them. But if this salutary sweat was pushed too violently beyond a certain degree; or kept up for too great a length of time; then they complained of becoming

becoming low, languid, and even faint; they loathed victuals, and became sick after it. So long as the sweat was salutary, the pulse became more slow and full, with an abatement of all the symptoms; but after the sweat had had its full effect, then the pulse became again more quick, and new symptoms appeared, which perhaps had never existed before; in that case it became necessary to procure free passage by stool; to make the diet more antiseptic, and diminish the quantity of sudorifics; but not encourage exposing the body to the cold air.

2dly, At any period of the distemper, ^{a Vomits} vomit always agreed, when there were evident signs of turgid matter in the stomach; ^{agree with it.} and this operation rather promoted than retarded the *diaphoresis* *.

3dly, If, at the very beginning of the disease, there were evident symptoms of much turgid matter in the bowels, a clyster or gentle purge became necessary; otherwise it was better deferred till after the sweat had taken effect; which frequently removed the little uneasy feelings in the bowels. ^{Purgings when proper.}

* All the emetic drugs, particularly such as are prepared from antimony, given in small doses, have a diaphoretic quality.

4thly,

Bleeding
when neces-
sary.

4thly, If symptoms of real inflammation attended the first attack, bleeding always gave relief, and assisted the diaphoretics.

Stupes of
service.

5thly, I never found occasion for alkalines of any kind to raise the sweat; but stuping the legs with flannels wrung out of hot vinegar and water were often serviceable.

Antiphlo-
gistic me-
thod, detri-
mental.

6thly, When an high antiphlogistic method had been adopted, and persisted in for any considerable length of time, the disease became anomalous, tedious, and dangerous; the few that escaped with their lives had a bad recovery, and remained long weak and languid.

Antiseptic
method its
effect.

7thly, When, previous to the sweat, an antiseptic method had been adopted in the very beginning, and persisted in throughout, the sick frequently escaped with their lives: but the disease was always protracted, and for the most part there remained a hardness and swelling of the tonsils for several weeks, nay sometimes ever after; but if the sweat preceded the antiseptic method, and the diaphoresis was properly kept up afterwards, the disease went off in seven days; and none of those swellings followed in consequence of it, though the antiseptic method had been persisted in to the end.

Miliary
eruption
portends
danger.

8thly, A great flushing in the skin and swelling in the hands and fingers were frequent,

quent, particularly during the spring season; but these symptoms however were not formidable, because they went off with the critical sweat, and required no particular alteration in the treatment. But when to these was added an eruption of a white miliarial rash, it portended great acrimony of the humors, and a tedious, dangerous fever: in this situation the high antiphlogistic treatment brought on a retrocession of the eruption, soon followed by a suffocation*. Strong sudorifics increased the acrimony, and brought on a putrid fever†. What succeeded the best was a mild antiseptic method, something like what has been recommended in the bilious fever, and a diet such as has been prescribed in the *synochus non putris*, with the addition of bark: I think the camphor much diluted was of service; it seemed to operate as an anodyne here, just as it is said to do in

* Tissot, *Avis au Peuple*, sect. 120. *Mal de Gorge*,
 “ L’une étoit une petite fille de dix mois; elle avoit
 “ eu l’ébullition qui rentra tout à coup: il s’étoit
 “ fait un dépôt sur la poitrine, & rien ne put la
 “ sauver.”

† Tissot, l. c. “ Il en est aussi mort quelques uns
 “ en ville; entre autres une fille de vingt ans, qui
 “ n’avoit pris que des sudorifiques chaudes, & du vin
 “ rouge, & qui mourut des le quatrième jour, avec
 “ des suffocation violantes & perdant beaucoup de
 “ sang par le nez.”

the

the case of a stranguary occasioned by cantharides.

Perpiration
salutary.

9thly, When this disease was properly treated from the beginning, the kindly perspiration always came, on or before the morning of the fifth day; and gradually carried off the distemper according to its own nature †.

Bad symp-
toms enu-
merated.

10thly, But when the disease was ill-treated from the beginning, either for want of seasonable and proper evacuations when required; or by unreasonable and improper evacuations when not required; by too heating, or by too cooling a regimen; in all these cases the bad symptoms came on, viz. a dry, harsh skin; a small quick sinking pulse; a dry, black mouth, or real gangrene in the fauces; a tension and fulness in the belly, with ill-conditioned aphthæ; a discharge of foetid, acrid, thin sanies from the nose, mouth, or ears; a difficult respiration,

† Huxham, Ang. Malig. p. 42." I do not remember I had one patient miscarry, who fell into soft, easy, universal sweats, though the itching, that sometimes came on with them, was almost intolerable; but generally the sweat soon abated the itching; at least it constantly lessened the fever; and the purging (if there was any) immediately ceased; the tumor of the neck, parotids, &c. subsided greatly also on the appearance of a kindly, plentiful diaphoresis: the sweats were commonly very rank and foetid, and that even in children."

great

great anxiety, restlessness, cold sweat and death.

The word *Angina*, being used indiscriminately for every disease that occasions a difficulty of swallowing and stricture in the throat, has occasioned a want of accuracy in distinguishing critically the various sorts of distempers which affect these organs; and consequently has introduced a general practice in all sore throats; although they are frequently different in their causes, and opposite in their nature. To remedy this error, I will give a short description of the various species of *angina* which I have, *bona fide*, repeatedly seen; and point out the particulars which lead to the knowledge of the specific nature of each of them: after which the manner of treating each of them, according to its own genius, will appear readily to any one at all conversant in practice.

1st, In the northern and high parts of this island, and in the southern and high parts of France, I have frequently seen the true *angina inflammatoria, sanguinea suffocativa*; which I never saw in Holland, Flanders, nor Normandy. I never remember to have seen it here, but during the height of the inflammatory constitution, when the winds have been dry, and continued from the north for some space of time, as was the case

case in spring 1771; then we had many such *anginae*, attended with the genuine symptoms of true inflammation, and cured by a high antiphlogistic method only.

Angina serosa.

2d, The *angina inflammata serosa* is more frequent in this city; in which there is some degree of inflammation: but the most material part of the complaint is a fluxion of thin, acrid lymph on the *membrana Schneideri*, *lacunæ* of the fauces and circumjacent glands. This fever is partly of the same nature with the catarrhus fever, but of much shorter duration, and curable nearly after the same manner.

Angina mucosa.

3d, The third sort, frequent in this city, is of the nature of the *peripneumonia notha*; the phlegm is very thick, and difficult to be discharged; the glands are sometimes much swelled, the difficulty of swallowing, and sometimes of breathing, is considerable; but the pain and heat in the parts affected are not so great as in either of the former.

Angina erysipelasosa.

4th, The fourth sort is also very common, it is an *erysipelas vagum* which covers the inside of the mouth, palate, and fauces; sometimes on one side only, sometimes on both, and all over; the fever which accompanies it is also various: this sort of *angina* resembles the true *angina maligna* in so many particulars that they

they are frequently mistaken for each other; for the pain in the head and down both sides of the neck is common to both; the feel as of pepper in the throat, the anxiety, restlessness and oppression, are similar in both; the purple colour of the parts first affected, the redness or flushing of the skin, and the swelling of the hands and fingers, I have also seen in this *angina erysipelatosæ*. In carefully comparing these two diseases at the same time, in different subjects; I observed that the specks in the *angina maligna* were more like a small ulcer, the edges round the specks thicker, and as if they were circumscribed; the slough thick, and quite opaque; the skin all round, although discoloured, is not excoriated: whereas the other is a true erysipelas, and general excoriation as far as it extends; upon which are to be seen, in different places, broad patches of a thin, grey film, which gradually spread, but do not fester and undermine as the ulcers of the *angina maligna* do. Although the tonsils are swelled in both, yet the oblong external swellings at the horns of the hyoides were most considerable in the *angina maligna*: so that the *angina erysipelatosæ* is a large excoriated surface full of small, red, angry papillæ, and covered here and there with a grey film, of irregular shape and size; it

is truly of the same nature with the erysipelas in general, and only differs in the seat of the *phlegmone* or φλογωσις, and requires a similar treatment.

It is called *angina mucosa* by Dr. Stork, from the colour and viscosity of the phlegm that covers the fauces in this distemper*.

Huxham describes this fever so well that I think it best to give his own words: I will not here say any thing of his method of cure; it would have been better if he had had leisure to have reconsidered it 20 years afterwards; but still the diagnostics are well explained.

De Aere & Morb. Epidem. Anno 1734. p. 92. Hac mense grassari cepit febris quædam (si ita dicam) anginosa, furens in dies magis magisque. Quos corripuit, primo algor invasit, mox incertus ardor & cephalalgia, vomitus protinus aut diarrhæa, pauloque post dolor faucium acutus & tumor: hinc febris haud levis, languor, anxietas, ac pectoris oppressio, accedente sæpe delirio, aut soporoso affectu; quorum haud dubiæ fuere prænunciæ urinæ, vel tenues, vel quales jumentorum turbidæ.

* Stork *Annus Medicus secund. cap. de Angina.* Post validam coryzam frequenter tales anginae mucosæ sequebantur. Ablato muco fauces erant plerumque valde sensiles, & ab omni fere cibo & potu, aut ab ipso aere acutus dolor excitabatur.

Felix

Felix ille tunc ægrotus, cui sudores eruperunt affatim, aut pustulæ rubræ; si ne hæc quidem, erysipelatis aliquid: ubi nihil horum, brevi instabat fatum; nisi opportuna diarrhœa, aut tempeſtiva diruptio apoſtematis faucium, aut enitens parotis, fauſte ſublevarent.

Morbus hic haud raro vel intra ſex dies diſcuſſus fuit; ſæpe verò diutius inſolentem, ſeptimo, octavo, aut nono die erumpentes puſtulæ cryſtallinæ (miliares dicunt) plurimæ expellebant prorſus: modo nimirum haud præmaturè reſeſſit, quod certo ſanè fuit ægrotis exitio. Idem omnino dicendum eſt de papulis rubris, quæ ſæpè etiam ſtatu morbi apparebant.

Pueros & juvenes potiffimum invaſit febris, qui vermes crebrò deſiciebant: ſeniores raro decubuerunt. Urina erat ruſa plerumque, ſubrurum, vel ab ipſo initio, deponens ſedimentum: lingua verò plurimo muco ſubflavo ſædata.

Deſideravit febris hæc epidemica, quam primum quis eâ correptus erat, miſſionem ſanguinis, eamque ſæpe repetitam, &c.

Now it is evident that the forcing a ſweat in the very beginning of this fever, and keeping it up by acrid remedies, muſt have the ſame effect here as in all other eryſipelatous fevers; for which I refer to what has been ſaid on this ſubject in

different parts of the former volume. But as it is extremely necessary to distinguish this disease accurately from the *angina maligna* I will here illustrate it by a case.

Angina ery-
si-elato/a;
case of it.

A young lady about 12 years of age, stout, lusty, and accustomed to eat more solid animal food than was good for her; about the 23d of May was seized with the common harbingers of a fever; for which her body was opened by a gentle purge: on the 24th and 25th, she was ordered to take some saline draughts, and her diet was reduced a little. The symptoms however increased, and on the 26th when I first saw her, I found the pulse quick, hard and large; the face, head, hands and feet were swelled; the glands of the throat tumid and hard; the skin red and covered with a thick universal rash: great pain in the throat, the tonsils enlarged, with a difficulty of swallowing and breathing: she had a perpetual, teasing, dry cough; she made water in small quantity, high coloured, and thick like dead strong ale. The throat, as far down as could be seen, was covered with a rash similar to the skin; and in different parts of the tonsils, uvula, and vale of the palate, there were specks of an ash-coloured film, of an irregular shape and different sizes.

The

The *angina maligna* was frequent in the neighbourhood at the same time, and therefore was suspected in this case; but it was evident to me, that it was Huxham's *febris anginosa* in an inflammatory habit; and that the whole disease required an antiphlogistic treatment: accordingly I ordered her to be bled in my presence; and she lost 8 ounces before the pulse subsided: after which I wrote the following prescription:

R *Decoct. commun. pro clyst.* ℥viij.

Mell. opt.

Ol. olivar. āā ℥vi.

Sal. nitr. ℥i. *m. f. enema statim infundendum.*

R *Sal. nitr. gr.* x.

Pulv. è chel. gr. viij.

Spir. minder. ℥ij.

Syr. alth. ℥i.

Emuls. commun. ℥i. *m. f. haustus sextis horis sumendus.*

R *Mell. opt.*

Rob. Sambuc. āā ℥i.

Ol. amygd. dulc. recenter express. ℥ss.

m. f. linctus, cujus capiat cochleare parvum saepe, & urgente lussi.

R *Emuls. commun.* ℞. i.

Spir. nitr. dulc. gt. LX. *f. mistura, cu-*
jus capiat cochlearia sex majora horis
intermediis.

May 27th, in the morning, I returned and found that the blood was fizy; the clyster had operated and relieved her; but the fever had returned again in the evening, and was now very high; the whole skin was red as blood, but rough with the rash. I ordered the bleeding to be repeated, and 6 ounces were taken before the violence of the pulse subsided; then she seemed again relieved, and I ordered as follows:

Pergat in usu linct.

R *Decoct. pectoral.* ℞. ij.

Oxymell. simpl. ℥ij. m. & *capiat pro*
potu communi.

R *Decoct. nitros. phar. Edin.* ℥viij.

Sperm. cat. solut. ℥ij. *f. mistura, cujus*
capiat cochlearia duo majora omni
bihorio.

In the evening I was able to observe, that the swellings in the head, face, and throat were beginning to subside; the difficulty of breathing was much relieved; the
cough

cough was not quite so troublesome; the pulse was more soft; she spoke with more ease, and upon the whole seemed better.

May 28th. She had some sleep in the night, with a little moisture on her skin; the swelling of the head and face was nearly gone down; the breathing was good; the pulse large, soft, equal, and not exceeding one hundred; the cough was much better; the redness of the skin partly gone, but the rash very prominent and rough; the mouth, tongue, and fauces were quite excoriated and very painful; she flavered a little.

R Rhei elect.

Magn. alb. āā gr. xij.

Syr. solut. ʒi.

Aq. bord. ʒi. m. f. haustus statim sumendus.

R Decoct. commun. ʒviij.

Mell. opt. ʒi. f. enema quamprimum infundendum.

Pergat in usu decoct. pectoral. & decoct. nitros. præscript.

R Decoct. pectoral. ʒvi.

Mell. rosar. ʒiiss. m. f. gargarim. frequenter usurpand.

29th. The clyster and purge operated twice; she had some sleep in the night, her water this morning was hypostatic; the cough was gone; the skin of a brown colour, occasioned by the rash, now dried and scaling off; the swellings were gone; and the inside of the mouth and throat also was better: the same medicines were continued. She went on mending the 30th, and was quite well the 31st, being the 9th day of the fever.

The woman who attended the young lady in this fever, was seized with a sore throat in the night of the 30th of May; but did not complain till the next day, when she was unable to keep up any longer: she had a violent pain in her head and back; a small, quick, soft pulse; great dejection of spirits, and a very foul tongue. All the people in the house concluded, that it was the same fever her mistress had just recovered from; but, upon a close examination, it evidently was the true *angina maligna* with ulcers in the throat; accordingly she was put into a warm bed and a sweat brought on; after two days she was purged and put upon an antiseptic diet; and in three days more was well. I think this worthy of attention, because the fevers were quite different in these two people, who were both young; and the method of cure

cure which recovered the maid, would, probably, have destroyed the mistress, although their being constantly together in the same room, gave some grounds for the suspicion of the similarity of the two fevers.

5th. The fifth and last species of *angina* is the *maligna*; to distinguish which from every other species I will use the words of Huxham. Ang. Malig. p. 53. " Though I
" really think *our gentlemen in the medical*
" *way*, that practise in this part of the
" kingdom, are in general as careful, ca-
" pable, and judicious, as in most parts of
" England, yet I took some pains with them
" to make them comprehend the nature of
" this singular and uncommon disease, and
" to distinguish it aright from some other
" reigning disorders, that bore no small re-
" semblance to it. And having desired them
" to attend to the small, quick, unequal,
" fluttering pulse at the attack of this ma-
" lignant squinzy; though indeed it was
" sometimes full and undose, but even then
" heavy and unequal: to the sudden great
" dejection of spirits and strength; perpe-
" tual anxiety, sighing, and great oppres-
" sion on the præcordia; heavy, dull, wa-
" tery, and as it were weeping eye; pale,
" crude, thin urine, though often turbid,
" like whey; to the whitish, but com-
" monly moist tongue, though considerably
" furred

“ furred near the root ; to the shining,
 “ crimson, (not scarlet) colour of the fauces,
 “ with interspersed white, or ash-coloured
 “ spots or blotches ; with a nauseous and
 “ sometimes very foetid breath ; to the
 “ scarlet or crimson efflorescence (in some
 “ *erysipelalous*, in others pustular) on the
 “ hands, arms, neck, breast, &c. ; symp-
 “ toms that attend this disease even on the
 “ very first days : they distinguished bet-
 “ ter, proceeded with more caution, and
 “ with greater success.

“ I met with too many instances before, of
 “ rash large bleeding and purging in this
 “ distemper ; nay, some were weak enough
 “ to tell me, the blood they had drawn
 “ was very fine and rich ; florid truly I
 “ found it as lamb’s blood, but so soft and
 “ loose, that you might cut it with a fea-
 “ ther, giving off no serum, but having
 “ exactly such an appearance as when spi-
 “ rit of hartshorn is poured to the blood,
 “ just as it runs from the vein, which pre-
 “ vents its natural coagulation.

“ Bleeding however is sometimes neces-
 “ sary in the beginning ; but I have noted
 “ that the second, and always the third
 “ blood, was a mere *sanies gore* in all
 “ the cases where the first had been of
 “ a loose and soft texture. Nay, some-
 “ times I have observed the first blood
 “ drawn

“ drawn covered with a very thin, whitish, or lead coloured skin, pretty tenacious; but immediately underneath it was a greenish, soft kind of jelly, and at bottom a very loose, black crassamentum, scarce at all cohering.”

This appearance of the blood is common in the putrid fever as has been said in that chapter; and Huxham always met with it in scorbutic habits, and malignant fevers for the most part; which made him conclude, that the contagious ferment gradually dissolved the blood, and finally rendered it a mere *putrid gore*.

No wonder then, if this disease should be most fatal to weakly subjects, or those who have been greatly reduced by former distempers. Mrs. J. who had been much reduced by a bad recovery from a lying-in, caught this fever of a friend, whom she went to see at that time recovering of it; and was reduced to the last extremity in 24 hours. She died on the third day, in spite of all the assistance that could be given. But the same fever made no great progress in her husband, who received the infection from her when at the worst. For the same reason, females and children are more apt to catch it, and to suffer more from it than males and adults. And in like manner active, lively people suffer less than indolent, bloated

Angina maligna, who most subject to it.

bloated people; and such as live high escape better than gross livers*.

Angina maligna, conclusion.

Having thus given a short account of the nature of malignant fevers in general, and of the *angina maligna* in particular, with the symptoms that distinguish it from every other fever, and the manner of treating it which I have found most successful; I shall now proceed to give a faithful journal of some cases in succession as they occurred in the different seasons of one whole year: to which I will subjoin a journal of some cases published at Paris in the year 1749, on purpose to shew the effect of an antiphlogistic method in this particular fever. And this I believe will be more satisfactory to a practitioner than any other manner of

* The difference between high living and gross living is very considerable: a man that eats ragouts and high seasoned dishes, with onions, garlic, and pepper, although he mixes much bread and garden stuff, may be said to live high, particularly if he adds ice, wine, cold water, and dry open air to his regimen. But he that lives on plain fat, lard, and butter, with plain half raw meat, bread half fermented, warm tenacious liquors, without open air or exercise, may be said to live grossly. The first will become lively, thin, strong and active; but be subject to violent inflammatory distempers. The other will become fat, bloated and inactive; and be subject to the gout, scurvy, and all the class of diseases arising from acrimony and obstruction, mixed with gross phlegm, and relaxed solids. Vide *Peripneumonia notha*, in the former volume.

treating

treating the subject; because, by a regular journal of cases, we see the whole progress of the disease; the effect of every prescription, and the manner in which the ailment terminates: this enables us to ascertain the *juvantia* and *ledentia*; and observe the evacuation by which Nature relieves herself. And this is the method which I would recommend to every one who means to improve that branch of natural philosophy, called the knowledge of diseases; upon which alone the whole practice of physic depends.

CASE I. *Angina maligna* complicated with a *synochus putris*.

Upon the 26th day of July, 1769, I was called to see the youngest daughter of Mr. M. a very clean, fair, healthy child, aged about 8 years. The gentleman who attended her told me, that upon the 16th of July she had been seized with sickness at the stomach; pain in the bowels, head, back, and both sides of the neck, with a considerable pain and difficulty in swallowing; that, upon inspection, he perceived both tonsils much swelled, and covered with those specks which distinguish the *angina maligna* from all other species of *angina*:
mean

Case of the
youngest
Miss M.

mean time the pulse was soft, small, and irregular; the spirits dejected; the countenance embarrassed; and she had frequent, little, cold chilliness, and flushing heats alternately.

He gave her a diaphoretic draught once in six hours; ordered a sudorific regimen, in which he persisted for several days with such relief of the symptoms, that he expected, by the addition of a gargarism, to have cured the whole fever in seven days; as he had done by others in the neighbourhood, and in that very house, during the preceding months of May and June. But finding upon the 26th that she was rather worse than she had been on any of the former days, he desired my assistance.

I saw her first late at night; she seemed inclinable to sleep; her pulse beat 130, soft, and very small; her skin was hot and mottled; mouth foul, but not very dry; I could not see down into the throat that night; the belly was tense and swelled, although she had had some little, foetid, dark coloured stools; both parotid and submaxillary glands were swelled; but she remained sensible, and tractable.

I ordered her belly to be fomented with flannels out of hot vinegar and water; to give a little draught every six hours, with four drops of the spir. sulph. *per camp.* in each;

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each; to acidulate her drink with some drops of the same spirit; to give her plenty of thin, soft, nourishing sippings, and to throw up a clyster.

July 27. In the morning, when I returned, I found that she had been very restless all night; had had several small, dark and offensive stools; but the belly was still hard and distended, and the other symptoms as the preceding evening: with some difficulty I was able to examine the throat, and perceived that the gangrene had made considerable progress on both tonsils, and the veil of the palate: but the roof of the mouth, the whole inside of the cheeks and lips were covered with a thick, dark coloured, apthous crust. I directed the diet to be continued, and wrote the following prescription:

R. Aq. alexit. simpl. ℥i.

Syr. croc. ℥i.

*Spir. sulph. per camp. gt. vi. m. f.
haustus statim sumendus, & sextis
horis repetendus.*

Hauftui primo adde

Rhei elect. gr. x.

*Repet. rheum vesperi, nisi alvus prius rite
soluta fuerit.*

R. Syr.

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R *Syr. croc.* ʒij.

Spir. sulphur. per camp. ʒij. m. & *signa.*

To acidulate all her drink with a little of this mixture.

Hora somni repet. fatus.

July 28. The second dose of rhubarb was given in the evening as directed, and operated very well, which reduced the bigness and hardness of the belly; some of the apthous crust began to separate, and a small degree of flaving came on; but there was no amendment of the pulse, and all the other symptoms remained.

Repet. haust. novissime præscript. sine rheo.

Pergat in usu misturæ acidæ, & regiminis præscripti.

July 29. The apthous crust was still more separated, and the flaving continued; the pulse was not quite so small, and was come down to 120. This was the 13th day of the whole fever, and I had some faint hopes: the medicines and diet were continued.

July 30. Although some more of the crust was separated, yet the flaving was diminished;

diminished; the belly was again become tense, and the pulse as quick as ever: These were the appearances of an *exacerbatio critica* upon the 14th day, and I expected a fresh eruption of *aphthæ*; to promote which I ordered as follows:

℞ *Man. opt.* ʒiij.
Tart. solub. ʒi.
Emuls. commun. ʒi.
Suc. Limon. ʒi. m. f. *haustus statim sumendus.*

℞ *Syr. Alth.* ʒss.
Conserv. cynosbat.
Gelatin. ribes. āā ʒij.
Ol. Amygd. dulc. ʒi. m. f. *Linctus, cuius capiat cochleare parvum sepe.*

℞ *Emuls. commun.* ʒi.
Suc. limon.
Syr. alth. āā ʒi. m. f. *haustus, sextis horis sumendus.*

To these were added soft, cooling sippings with a little sweet wine, and the juice of ripe fruit.

July 31. During the preceding night there came out a very considerable crop of *aphthæ*, and the pulse came down to 100;

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but

but the tension of the belly was considerable, and she swallowed with great difficulty. The purging draught was repeated, and the same medicines.

Aug. 1. The belly still remained tense, and the flaving scanty; the pulse also was more quick, and the skin more hot. Six grains of nitre were added to each draught, and an emollient clyster was injected. This method was persisted in for three days, but without any advantage; for the same hardness of the belly, the same quick pulse, the same dry mouth continued.

Aug. 4. The *aphthæ* were dry and ill coloured; the flaving less than ever; there was a considerable discharge of thin, acrid, foetid matter from the nose; and the fever was quite continual without remission. Ten grains of rhubarb were added to one of the draughts, and the same medicines and diet were persisted in for two days.

Aug. 6. No alteration for the better; the soft purge was repeated, and honey was added to the linctus, and turnep-juice to the julep and diet. Neither clysters, soft purges, nor fomentations were able to reduce the tension of the belly; the mouth indeed became pretty clean, and she swallowed better; but the flaving diminished, and the pulse became smaller and smaller to

to the eighth day of August, when she died.

In considering this case, it appears to me, that there was an *angina maligna* complicated with the *typhus* of the dog-days, which therefore required a treatment different from that which had been successful in May and June; *i. e.* during the intermittent, humoral constitution of the *synochus non putris*, when fevers are naturally inclinable to terminate by the skin. But in this case there was a tendency to a putrid fever pre-existing in the habit, as is common at this season of the year, which might have gone off, or taken a more favourable turn, had it not been exasperated partly by the malignant *miasmata* of the *angina*, and partly by the diaphoretic regimen made use of to expel that contagion; so that this child seems to have died finally of the *synochus putris* rather than the *angina maligna*: I am the more confirmed in this opinion by the *aphthæ*, which came on after the *angina* had been partly conquered; and were, in all appearance, the same *aphthæ* so common in the *synochus putris* and dysenteric fever, when they are treated by sudorifics, or even a diaphoretic regimen. These *aphthæ* had a salutary appearance on the 14th day of the fever; and, I believe, would have finally been critical, if the

Miss M.
jun. epicri-
sis of her
case.

L 2

strength,

strength, or that *vitale principium quod manat è corde*, had not been wanting; and which I durst not venture to support by heating cordials, or even by bark, because of the obstinate tension of the belly, and dryness of the mouth.

C A S E II. *Complicated with a synochus putris.*

Case of Miss
El. M.

Aug. 11, 1769, Miss El. M. a beautiful girl, about 14 years of age, full of spirits, flesh and blood; but had not as yet menstruated: she was seized early in the morning with a pain in the pit of the stomach, head, back, and both sides of the neck; frequent little shiverings; great dejection of spirits; small trembling pulse; sickness at stomach, and flying pains in her bowels. Upon examining the throat, the *amygdale* seemed enlarged; all the *fauces* were of a dark purple colour, and she felt something like pepper in the throat. She was puked with the *emetique en lavage*, and brought up a great deal of foul phlegm; then her body was opened with the purging apozem: after which she was put into a warm bed, covered up with clothes; her throat and head were covered with flannel, and she was directed to breathe frequently under the bed-

bed-clothes: she was ordered to drink wine whey with lemon-juice freely, or barley-water with common oxymel, and to take the following draught every four hours 'till the sweat should become universal; but afterwards every six hours only:

R *Confect. cardiac.*

Pulv. contrayer. com. āā gr. x.

Spir. minder. ʒij.

Syr. croc. ʒifs.

Aq. alexit. simpl. ʒifs. m. f. *haustus.*

Aug. 12. She had two plentiful, offensive stools after the purge, which carried off all the sickness at the stomach, pain in the bowels, back and loins: she remained afterwards covered up in bed, and took her draughts and drinks regularly; but still she did not sweat any more than that the skin was damp under the flannels. The breathing became quick, hot, and difficult; the pulse hard and quick, but not very large; the skin burning hot, and mottled like an ill-conditioned universal measles: the pain in the head and neck returned; and the tonsils were now covered with many specks, round and hollow.

I concluded, that she was heated beyond the *sweating point*; and trusting to what I had often seen before, I ordered her to be

blooded in my presence, contrary to the opinion of all the family: that I might judge the better of that quantity which she might easily bear to lose, I had her set up in bed, and she lost about eight ounces before I could perceive the pulse relent: then she was immediately laid down, and covered up as before; the pain in the head, and oppression on the breathing abated, and she found herself relieved: very soon afterwards a kindly sweat began to flow round her neck and the palms of her hands.

I ordered the draught to be continued every four hours till the sweat should become universal, and then once in six hours only; I advised the same warm sippings, and forbid shifting her if she should sweat ever so much; but allowed the extraordinary coverings to be removed gradually, if she should complain much of the weight of them. I never found it necessary to warn the assistants against uncovering the sick; for when I have proposed to force a sweat, I have always found the whole family ready to co-operate with me: but when I wanted to check it, they were not so willing to comply.

Aug. 13. The sweat became universal during the preceding night, and gave great relief; but seemed too much abated this morning; the sloughs in the throat seemed
to

to be sunk in and hollow; the *fauces* were livid; the swellings were not increased; the flaving was inconsiderable, and the skin felt cool: I ordered *confect. cardiac. pulv. contrayer.* āā gr. iij. to be added to each draught, and to wash the *fauces* frequently with the following gargle, warmed:

R *Aq. rosar.* ℥vi.

Mell. rosar. ℥i.

Spir. sal. marin. q. s. ad aciditatem. m.

I now ordered plenty of thin panado and gruel, with some wine and lemon-juice; to cool the mouth with ripe currants and cherries; and to stupe the legs with flannels out of hot water and vinegar.

Aug. 14. The sweat returned soon after the stuping, and continued all night; all the pains were abated this morning, except that of the throat: the mouth and throat were very foul, but moist, and the flaving came on: the skin was returning to its natural colour, and was pretty cool; the pulse was soft, not small, and come down to 90. There was a thick, plentiful sediment in her water, of a dark, grey, mixt coloured substance, such as is frequent in the *synochus putris*.

I now looked upon the malignity of the *angina* to be dissipated, as far as it could be

done by sweating, with propriety; and accordingly turned my attention chiefly to the putrid state of the fever, in a young person reduced by sweating and other evacuations: I therefore ordered as follows:

℞ *Rhei elect.*

Cremor. tart. āā ʒi.

Sachar. ʒi. tere simul & adde

Aq. puleg. ʒiss. m. f. haustus statim sumend.

℞ *Pulv. cort. peruv. ʒi.*

Aq. fontan. ℔ ij. coque ad ℔ i. & cola.

℞ *Hujus decoct. ʒiss.*

Confect. alkerm. ʒiss.

Spir. sal. marin. gt. vi. m. f. haustus post sex horas sumendus, & sexta quaque hora repetendus.

Pergat in usu gargarismatis addendo solummodo.

Tinct. myrrh. ʒss. m.

Her linen was shifted; but she was not taken out of bed: she was well supplied with warm nourishing sippings and ripe fruit.

Aug. 15. The operation of the purge hurried her a little, and was the occasion, perhaps, of a bleeding from the nose; but, upon the whole, she was greatly better this morning: I ordered some spirit of sea salt to acidulate her common drink, to continue the draughts, gargle, and diet; to take her out of bed in the middle part of the day; to give her a little wine in case of her being faint; and to keep her body well covered from the open air for some days, for fear of checking the perspiration too much.

Aug. 16. She continued much better in every respect: I ordered some broth for her dinner, and some white meat with lemon sauce for her dinner on the 17th. The same medicines were continued; and her body was kept regular by small doses of rhubarb occasionally. I had occasion to see her frequently, but, as she mended every day, I kept no journal of the particulars of her recovery; only I was told that she became regular in two months afterwards, and never has ailed since.

C A S E III. *Simple and mild.*

Mr. M. a delicate man, of a sedentary ^{Case of Mr.} studious life, mild disposition, sober and ^{M.} temperate in all respects, and aged about 57.
Aug.

Aug. 10, 1769. He became languid, lost his appetite, his countenance became pale, and he was seized with little chilly fits, and slight pain in both his temples.

Aug. 11. He was disturbed with horrid dreams, and very restless all night, and the former symptoms remained.

Aug. 12. The pain in his temples was much increased; both sides of the neck became painful and stiff; he had a difficulty in swallowing, and felt a burning in his throat: the tonsils were much enlarged, and covered with many specks, or little hollow ulcers: There were two oblong, hard, fixed tumours close by the horns of the *os hyoides*, arising from the enlarged *amygdalæ*, and were no part of the parotid glands; although in some cases both the parotid and submaxillary glands are affected, as we shall see afterwards.

His pulse was 110, soft and small; he was very languid; his countenance was pale; his skin was soft, not dry, nor very hot; and he had been regularly to stool every day; his tongue was not very foul, nor his breath rank; he had no bad taste in his mouth, no sickness at his stomach, nor pain in his bowels.

In considering this case, it evidently was the true *angina maligna* in a delicate habit, but not complicated with any other distemper;

per; it did not require bleeding, vomiting, nor purging; an antiphlogistic method would have done mischief, and no other antiseptic was required than just what the season of the year indicated: the whole indication was simply to raise a sweat, and keep it up till the contagion should be, in a great measure, dissipated thereby: accordingly he was put into a warm bed; his head and throat were covered with flannel; he was ordered to breathe frequently under the bed-clothes; to drink freely of wine whey, and to take the following draught every four hours till the sweat should be universal, and then once in six hours only:

R. Confect. cardiac.

Pulv. contrayer. comp. āā ʒi.

Spir. minder.

Julep. è Camph. āā ʒij.

Syr. croc. ʒiss.

Aq. menth. simpl. ʒij. m. f. haustus.

Aug. 13. The sweat came on soon after the first draught, and continued very kindly all night, but the heat of the skin was moderate this morning; the pulse became large, soft, and reduced in quickness to 100. The sloughs on the tonsils were prominent, and there was a fresh, well coloured

loured inflammation round each speck, so that they seemed circumscribed, and not inclinable to spread: the external tumors at the *cornua hyoides* were more soft, and not so tender; the pain of the head and neck was gone, and his spirits were much mended. The same draughts were continued; he took plenty of soft nourishing sippings, and began to wash his throat with an acid gargarism: next morning he was ordered to take the following purge:

R Rhei elect.

Magnes. alb. āā ʒss.

Man. opt. ʒij.

Aq. Puleg. ʒij. m. f. haustus catharticus.

Aug. 14. The sweat continued moderately all along, and rather more profuse last night than the former; but his spirits increased; his pulse became more full, and came down to 84. In short this sweat was truly critical, and removed every symptom. His purge operated properly: I now ordered him to be shifted; to take one of the diaphoretic draughts night and morning only; that he should be taken out of bed during the day; but not exposed to the open air for some days longer: that his diet should be mended gradually; and that he

he should drink his usual quantity of wine. He soon recovered, and has not ailed since.

CASE IV. *Complicated with weak nerves and bowels.*

Miss M. M. aged 17, delicate, fair, white ^{Cafe of Miss M. M.} skinned, rosy cheeks; not fleshy; of a costive habit; irregular both as to the time and quantity of the *catamenia*; and of a *mobile genus nervosum*. Upon the 12th of August, 1769, she complained of a disorder in her bowels, and a slight pain in her head; but the pulse and heat of her skin were natural. She took the following draught going to bed:

R *Rhei elect.*

Cremor. tart. aa ʒss.

Sachar. ʒi. tere simul & adde

Aq. puleg. ʒij. m. f. haustus.

Aug. 21. Since the former purge, she had no complaint till the morning of this day, when all at once she was seized with great pain in her head, throat, back and loins; but no sickness at the stomach, nor indication for vomiting nor bleeding: the pain in the loins made me suspect some turgid matter in the lower belly, and therefore

fore I ordered the following clyster; after which I directed the diaphoretic draught and diet, and to raise a sweat as usual.

℞ *Decoct. commun. pro clyster.* ℥xij.

Mell. opt. ℥ij.

Sal. gem. ℥ij. *m. f. enema statim infundendum.*

℞ *Confect. cardiac.*

Pulv. contrayer. comp. āā gr. xv.

Sal. nitr. gr. x.

Aq. alexit. simpl. ℥iss.

Syr. croc. ℥i. *m. f. haustus sextis horis sumendus.*

Aug. 22. She had two considerable discharges from the injection; after which the sweat came on very kindly, and continued all night; she was well and properly supplied with warm nourishing sippings, made pleasant with lemon-juice and white wine: The pain in the head, back, and loins were gone off; the pulse was more slow, and she was much relieved: but the swelling on both sides of the jaw was considerable; the mouth was very foul, the tonsils much swelled, and almost covered with the slough of the *angina maligna*. The draught and diet were continued.

Aug.

Aug. 23. She had a regular good stool in the night, and made water freely, which separated, and let fall a prodigious quantity of white yellowish sediment, as is common in the putrid fevers: she continued to sweat moderately; the skin was hot, soft, and damp; the pulse was soft, not very quick, but small: the mouth was foul, and the slough spread all over the veil of the palate; the swellings round the jaw were more soft, and reduced in size: the pains were all gone off, and she swallowed with less difficulty; but her spirits were quite low; she was languid, and had lost some blood from the nose. Here then were many symptoms of a putrid and malignant fever, with dissolved blood; as the body had been open all along, I did not think it necessary to order a purge; but proceeded directly to the antiseptics.

R *Decoct. cort. Peruv.* ℥iiss.

Spir. sal. marin. gt. x. m. f. *haustus*
quarta vel quinta quaque hora sumendus.

R *Tinct. rosar.* ℥vi. *cujus capiat cochlearia duo majora horis intermediis.*

R *Tinct. rosar.* ℥vij.

Mell. rosar. ℥i. m. f. *gargarisma frequenter usurpandum.*

Aug.

Aug. 24. She had an indifferent night; the bleeding of the nose did not return; but her spirits were rather worse; the pulse rather more small and soft; the urine still much loaded; the skin was dry; she had no stool; and the other symptoms were much as on the preceding day.

*Pergat in usu haust. heri præscript. addendo
solummodo unicuique.*

Confect. cardiac.

Lapid. contrayer. aa gr. xv. m.

Pergat in usu tinct. rosar. & gargarism.

The quantity of wine and lemon-juice were increased in her diet; of which she got down a reasonable quantity.

Aug. 25. She took all her medicines regularly, with a good deal of nourishing sippings, and a great quantity of the expressed juice of ripe currants and cherries. Her pulse became more steady, and the skin damp; her spirits were mended; and her eyes more lively: the sloughs began to separate in some places, and the flavering came on to above a pint in 24 hours.

Pergat in usu remediorum & regiminis.

Vesperis

*Vesperis infunde enema catharticum, nisi
alvus prius responderit.*

Aug. 26. The clyster procured a plentiful discharge; she was greatly relieved; the pulse rose; the flaving increased; the sloughs separated; the glands subsided; but her spirits were much agitated; owing, I suppose, to a considerable bleeding of the nose, which came on early this morning.

I now looked upon the malignity to be dissipated, and I attended only to the putrid fever; to correct which I ordered all her sippings to be loaded with lemon-juice; to let free air into the chamber; to set her up in bed all day; to wash her mouth before she took down any thing; to give the *tinctura rosarum* every two or three hours, and the following draught every four or five hours:

R Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒiſs.

Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒi. m. f. haustus.

Aug. 28. She continued this course to the 28th in the morning, when I perceived that the violence of all the symptoms was abated; accordingly I desired her to be shifted, and taken out of bed in the afternoon; to continue the gargle and diet; and

to take the following draught every six hours :

R. Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒij.

Tinct. rhabarb. spir. gt. xxx. m. f. haust.

Aug. 29. The whole fever, with every one of its symptoms, was gone off ; but she was quite hysterical ; her urine was pale, and in large quantity, and the pulse was quick and irregular ; the mouth quite clean, and the skin cool and soft. I directed her to be taken out of bed at 10 o'clock in the morning regularly, and to keep her up till 6 in the evening ; to increase the quantity of wine in all her sippings ; to give her some light animal food ; and the following draught once in eight hours * :

* Many objections are made to the *Confectio Damocratis*, because it is composed of so many ingredients ; and, no doubt, it is a strange mixture, and often given unseasonably : but I know it has a very good effect in quieting the hurry of the nerves in most cases, when there is no obstruction, when the tongue is clean, the skin cool, and the pulse soft. We do not know which of the ingredients has the effect, and therefore none of them should be omitted in the composition : for the operation of a simple by itself, and of the same simple compounded with other simples, may differ considerably.

R. Decoct.

℞ *Decoct. cort. Peruv.* ℥ij.
Confect. Damocrat. ℥i.
Tinct. rhabarb. spir. gt. xxx. m. f.
haust.

Sept. 3. This course was continued till the third of September, and she mended gradually every day; but her nerves were still very weak; to remove which, I ordered her a restorative diet; to take exercise in the open air; and to continue the following course till she should recover her usual health:

℞ *Rhei elect. magn. alb.* āā gr. xxv.
Syr. simpl. ℥iss.
Aq. puleg. ℥ij. m. f. *haustus, hac nocte,*
hora somni sumendus.

℞ *Ferri mundi recenter limati.*
Pulv. cort. cinamom. āā ℥iss.
Syr. croc. q. s. f. electuar. cujus capiat
molem nucis avelanæ circa meridiem
℥ horâ sextâ vespertinâ in dies.

℞ *Sapon. Venet.*
Gum. ammon.
Rhei elect.
Extract. flor. chamam.
Aloes succotr. āā ℥iss.

*Ol. stillat. flor. chamam. gt. x.
 Syr. de sychor. cum rheo q. s. f. pilulæ
 gr. v. singulæ, quarum capiat tres
 hora somni pro re nata.*

By the use of these medicines and regimen she soon recovered a better state of health than she ever had had; became quite regular, and has never had any complaint since.

CASE V. *Complicated with a typhos.*

Case of Miss
M.

August 26th, 1769, I was called to see Miss M. aged about 19 years; she had been taken ill in the night with sickness and pain at the pit of the stomach, pain in the back, head and bowels; she reached to vomit, which was encouraged by drinking large draughts of camomile tea, and she brought up a great quantity of party-coloured, offensive phlegm and nastiness. The sickness and pain of the stomach went off by the vomiting, but the bowels remained distended, and very uneasy; she also complained much of the pain in her back and loins; at the same time the tonsils were painful, rather swelled, and of a purple colour; and there was a good deal of pain down both sides of the neck: the pulse was small,

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small, quick and soft, and the skin was hot and dry.

I took this case to be the putrid fever, at that time epidemic, complicated with the *angina maligna*: I was pleased that she had cleared her stomach by vomiting; but as she had not had stools, and there were evident symptoms of turgid matter in the lower belly, I proposed to begin the cure by a soft purge, and then proceed to raise a sweat immediately afterwards: to drink whey, made of equal parts mountain wine and common oxymel, and to acidulate all her sippings with oxymel, lemon, or the juice of currants,

R Tamarind. ʒi.

Aq. pur. ʒviiij.

Coque ad solutionem, & colaturæ adhuc fervidæ adde.

Man. opt.

Tinct. sin. āā ʒi.

Tart. solub. ʒss. f. mistura, cujus capiat ʒiiij. omni hora, donec alvus rite soluta fuerit.

R Confect. cardiac.

Pulv. contrayer. comp. āā gr. xv.

Syr. croc.

Spir. minder. āā ʒiss.

M 3

Aq.

The Malignant Fevers.

*Aq. alexit. simpl. ℥iss. m. f. haustus
post sedes sumendus, & quarta qua-
que hora repetendus.*

Aug. 27. The second cup of the apozem procured a large stool, and then she began the draughts, with all the other means, formerly mentioned, to procure a sweat; which came on towards morning, and flowed moderately. Now the symptoms of the *angina maligna* were very evident, the tonsils were much swelled and ulcerated; the parotid glands also and submaxillaries were affected, and she flavered a little: the pulse was not quite so quick as it had been the preceding day, but continued small and soft, and her spirits very much sunk.

Pergat in usu regiminis & haust. præscript.

Aug. 28. The ulcers made great progress in the course of the preceding night; the swellings and other symptoms remained much the same; the sweat was very moderate, but the flavering increased: she had had no stool, and the belly felt distended.

Pergat in usu haust.

Vesperæ

Vesperi infunde enema cathart.

℞ *Aq. rosar.* ℥vi.

Mell. rosar. ℥i.

Spir. sal. marin. q. s. ad aciditatem, m.
f. gargarisma frequenter usurpan-
dum.

Aug. 29. The clyster moved her twice plentifully, and removed the tension of the belly, and pain in the loins; but the ulcers were deep and spreading; the swellings increased; the swallowing difficult; the pulse very soft and small; the sweat was, and indeed had been all along, very moderate; the skin was mottled and red, but not burning hot, nor (*mordax*) biting; but her spirits were very bad.

℞ *Decoct. cort. Peruv.* ℥iss.

Pulv. contrayerv. comp.

Confect. cardiac. āā gr. xv.

Syr. bals. ℥iss. m. f. haustus statim sumendus, & sexta quaque hora repetendus.

Pergat in usu gargarismatis addenda solummodo.

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Tinct. myrrh. ℥ss. applicetur vesicatorium infra maxillam de aure ad aurem; & pergat in usu regiminis præscript.

Aug. 30. The swallowing was relieved; the pulse was not quite so soft; the sweat was hardly to be mentioned, but the skin was not dry; the sloughs became more prominent, but were very dark coloured; the flavering continued, and she had a regular natural stool.

Pergat in usu haust. novissime præscript.

Repet. gargarism. nuperrime præscript.

R Fulep. è camphor. ℥vi.

Syr. croc. ℥iij.

Spir. sal. marin. gt. xxx. f. mistura, cujus capiat cochlearia duo majora omni bihorio.

Aug. 31. Upon the whole she was better, and the sloughs began to separate with a considerable degree of flavering; but the sloughs were much extended, her spirits very bad, and there was a considerable discharge of thin foetid matter from the nose.

Pergat

Pergat in usu remediorum novissime præscr.

Sept. 1st. This was the seventh day of the *angina maligna*, and therefore I looked upon the contagion as dissipated; but the consequences of it, and the putrid fever still remaining: I therefore parted with the diaphoretics, and increased the antiseptics.

R *Decoct. cort. Peruv.* ℥iss.

Pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i. m. f. *haustus*
quartis horis sumendus.

Pergat in usu misturæ, & gargarismatis.

Sept. 3. She continued the last prescription of the first of this month, and mended gradually; she was now able to sit up, and to take some more substantial nourishment: I was of opinion that the great quantity of ripe fruit, she had eaten all along, had kept her body regular, and moderated the heat; I therefore ordered the fruit to be continued; to persevere in the use of the gargle and acid mixture; to mend her diet, and give over the draughts gradually; and to purge her with rhubarb as soon as the ulcers should be quite healed. By these means

means she recovered, and has never ailed since.

I have given a minute detail of the progress of this distemper in these five cases, because they happened during the putrid constitution, by which the virulence of the malignant contagion was greatly exasperated. From this time the violence of the *angina maligna* gradually subsided; for although I attended several in September, October, November, and December, yet they were not so very malignant; and easily yielded to the simple treatment, as described in the case of Mr. M.; that is, a sudorific regimen for 48 hours; then a mild diaphoretic medicine, with an antiseptic diet, to the end of the fifth day; when a purge of rhubarb became necessary: and the fever terminated on or before the end of the 7th day.

CASE VI. *With inflammation.*

Case, at Mr.
B's in
Wood-
street,

About the middle of December, 1769, I was sent for to the house of Mr. B. in Woodstreet, to see a gentlewoman who had come up from the country to visit her relations; she was seized with a severe pain in the head, back, and limbs; a pain and stiffness down both sides of the neck, and
(to

(to use her own words) the feel as of pepper in her throat; but no sickness at the stomach; no pain in the bowels; no ill taste in the mouth; no rank breath, nor foul tongue: she was put into a warm bed, and many means were used, to bring on a sweat, to no purpose.

Upon examination, I found all the symptoms much increased; the skin was greatly flushed, and burning hot; the pulse was full, hard, and quick; the tonsils and veil of the palate very much inflamed, and covered with many little ulcers, of a darkish colour. I ordered her to be bled directly, and she lost full ten ounces before the pulse relented: the sudorific remedies were continued; and the sweat soon came on very kindly: after which she recovered, by the simple treatment, in the space of seven days: the ulcers indeed became troublesome, but a linctus of *mell. rosarum* & *spiritus salis marini* (as directed by Van Swieten) soon corrected them: that is, the parts affected were frequently touched all over with a pencil dipt in this linctus, which was gradually made more and more sharp, by increasing the proportion of the acid spirit.

Here then was an *angina maligna* complicated with a simple inflammation, during the inflammatory epidemic constitution, which

which evidently puts a stop to the virulence of this contagion, for it affected no other person in the same house; nor did I meet with any other *angina maligna* during the remainder of December 1769, nor during the whole months of January and February 1770. The *synochus non putris* came on about the middle of March 1770; and the *angina maligna* again broke out about the end of March.

CASE VII. *Complicated with a synochus non putris.*

Case of Mr.
Ben. C.

March 30th, 1770. Mr. Ben. C. came to me early in the morning, to tell me that he had been ill of a colic all night; for which he had taken thirty grains of rhubarb, but without effect or relief. I found his belly very full and hard; his pulse was hard and quick, but not very large; his skin was hot and dry; and his countenance embarrassed: I ordered him to be bled, and to take a cup of the purging apozem every hour till he should have stools.

The second cup of the apozem brought on a smart purging, and he had five stools in the space of four hours; after which he was much relieved: but in the evening his head became very painful; his skin hot; his

his pulse soft and quick ; his neck was swelled, stiff and painful on both sides; his throat sore and burning; both tonsils, parotids, and submaxillary glands were hard and swelled: but the sickness at the stomach, and pain in the bowels went off. Upon examining the tonsils, I perceived the ulcers were already forming on both sides; his hands and fingers were swelled; his skin was intensely red and motled. I examined the blood, which was in quantity above 10 ounces, not at all fizy, but rather of a loose texture, and abounding with serum; his stools were very slimy, of various colours, and highly offensive.

The sudorific method was immediately begun, and a sweat brought on in a few hours, which was kept up for 48 hours; after which, many of the symptoms abated: then he complained of great weakness; and the swelling round the jaw was very considerable; the redness of the skin was abated; the pulse was smaller, softer, and not so quick; but the difficulty of swallowing was very great. A blister was laid round the throat from ear to ear; his drink was much acidulated with lemon juice, and the quantity of wine was increased: the cordial draughts were persisted in, and an acid gargle was ordered.

The

The *synochus non putris* was very frequent at that season, and I imagined I could perceive some complication in this case; for the skin became more hot and dry towards night, the pulse more quick, and the thirst greater; the urine also was crude: but towards morning the sweat returned, the urine became hypostatic, and the alleviation of symptoms very remarkable.

Upon the morning of the 5th day of the fever, the pulse was moderate, the skin felt moist and pleasant; all the symptoms were much abated, except the weakness and dejection of spirits, which were much increased; I therefore ordered the bark in considerable doses, and continued the antiseptic regimen: this had so good an effect that in two days more he was able to walk about the chamber, and soon recovered.

For several years past, and in a great number of cases, I have observed this regular remission and exacerbation; but I look upon it to arise rather from the common fever, which is so frequently complicated with the malignant contagion, than from the *angina maligna per se*. On the contrary, when this *angina* is single, it increases gradually to its *acme*, and then decreases regularly, without any such considerable remission as is usual in most of the common fevers. *Vide Case the 3d and 8th.*

CASE

CASE VIII. *Single, regular, and mild.*

April 6th, 1770. Mrs. C. who had attended her husband during his fever, was taken with all the symptoms of the *angina maligna*; but there was no indication for bleeding, vomiting, nor purging; she was accordingly put upon the sudorific method, and a sweat was brought on in 12 hours from the first seizure; the symptoms however increased for 24 hours afterwards; then they began to subside gradually for 3 days: upon the 5th day she was purged with rhubarb, and soon recovered; nor could I perceive any periodical exacerbation or remission all the time.

At this time the *angina maligna* raged exceedingly, and became truly epidemic; whole families were laid up together, and many people perished of it: I attended a very considerable number, who were treated nearly as above, and all recovered, except one; whose case being rather singular, deserves particular attention: but I shall pass over most of the others, because they yielded to the common method, in the usual number of days.

CASE

CASE IX. *Complicated with a febris humoralis.*

Case of
Master F.

Master F, aged 9 years, was from his infancy subject to an enlargement of both tonsils, and of all the glands about the throat and fauces, with an uncommon defluxion from the head: these complaints were greatly exasperated on every slight occasion, and sometimes threatened suffocation, insomuch that his recovery was beyond expectation; however, by timely assistance and extraordinary care, he became very promising; although the swellings still remained in some degree, and a great appetite for food.

In the autumn 1769, he was seized with the measles, and was in great danger of being suffocated; but by seasonable, plentiful bleeding, and an high antiphlogistic treatment, he was recovered, and remained well till the 11th of April 1770, when he was brought home to save him from a very contagious and malignant *angina*, which raged at the school where he was at that time. Upon the 13th of April, in the night, he was seized with a vomiting; after which he had two stools; which were succeeded by a rigor and chilliness that lasted the remainder of that night, and the next

next morning; when I saw him he still complained of the sickness at his stomach, and his belly felt much distended, notwithstanding of his having vomited and purged so much.

April 14. To remove these complaints I ordered him the following draught:

R Tinct. rhubar. vin. ʒss.

Magn. alb. ʒi. m. f. haustus.

This draught he brought up soon after he had taken it, and a great deal of phlegm along with it; after which he seemed relieved, and I concluded that the stomach was pretty well cleared; for the rigor and great oppression abated, and many symptoms of the *angina maligna* came on: accordingly I ordered him a saline draught with *confect. card. & pulv. contray. comp.* āā gr. viij. to be taken every four hours, and to drink small whey made with equal parts of Mountain wine and Seville orange-juice; or barley water, with a little wine and orange-juice, in considerable quantities, and moderately warm: all these remained upon his stomach, and I thought he was rather relieved; for he became warm, and was able to lie more still in bed: at the same time his throat, &c. were covered with flannel, and I was in hopes, by these

means, to bring on a sweat; especially as the skin was now become hot, and rather flushed.

15th. He had no rest in the night, his breathing became difficult, and the inside of his throat was now covered with an ash-coloured slough, and almost quite closed by the greatness of the swelling in both tonsils, both parotids, all the sublingual and submaxillary glands: the skin was intensely hot and red, and the pulse hard, full, and quick; but he had not sweated. I ordered him to be bled, and persist in the same method as before. Soon after the bleeding, a sweat came on, and was promoted as much as could safely be done in such a case; but it could not be kept up, for in the evening the skin became dry, and all the symptoms increased, with a wheezing respiration, and a distention of the belly. I ordered a purging clyster to be injected, and to repeat the former draught with the addition of 8 grains of nitre: indeed I would have given him an antimonial vomit, but the passage in the throat was so narrow that I was deterred from it. After a plentiful stool he was again relieved, and I expected the sweat might then come on, especially as he seemed more quiet and to have less of the anxiety. I
now

now examined the blood which had been taken, and found that it was fizy.

16th. The fever came on during the night as usual, he sweated a little, but was not relieved by it; the swellings remained the same, the suffocation was considerable, and the pulse was become hard again; I could not see down his throat. In this situation I thought it necessary to bleed him again, and accordingly ordered 6 ounces to be taken away; which was still more fizy than the former: this gave immediate relief, the skin became moist, a prodigious eruption came out all over the whole body, both hands and feet were very much swelled, and the pulse became soft, but not small; the breathing also became easier; but the swallowing was more difficult, or he more averse to drinking. The same medicines were continued.

17th. It was evident this morning, that nature had made a push to the circumference, and thereby had relieved both the pulse and breathing; but although the skin had now and then been moist, yet there never had been that kindly critical sweat, which is usual in this fever on or before the 5th day: the difficulty in swallowing was formidable, and the swellings were very great: I was not able to see into the throat, because he could hardly open his mouth,

but I had great reason to suspect that the fauces were in a very bad situation. I ordered a blister to be put round the throat from ear to ear; to proceed with the same draught; to use a sub-acid gargle often, and to stupe the feet and legs with flannels wrung out of hot water and vinegar.

18th. The operations of last night gave some relief; he swallowed better, the pulse continued soft, not small, and in quickness only 110; the eruptions were still out and prominent; he could open his mouth and swallow better; the breathing was not so bad; I could now see that the tonsils and veil of the palate were gangrened; but the tongue was moist, and not very foul; he also flavered a little, but his nose was much stuffed. At night the fever increased considerably, and he became very delirious; his nose discharged a most offensive *ichor*; but still the pulse remained soft, large, and 112 only. A consultation was held, and it was thought proper to apply a blister between the shoulders; to give him the following purge directly, and after it had operated to begin the antiseptic draught and mixture:

R Magn. alb. ʒss.

*Rhei elect. gr. x. m. f. pulvis statim
sumendus.*

R. Decoct.

℞ *Decoct. cort. Peruv.* ℥i. *capiat quartis*
horis; horis intermediis capiat coch-
learia duo julep. sequentis.

℞ *Julep. è camphor.*

Aq. menth. simpl. āā ℥ij.

Syr. croc. ℥ss.

Spir. sal. mar. gt. xx. *m. f. julep.*

19th. The purge operated thrice moderately; the stools were not ill-coloured, but very offensive; after the third stool he began the bark and julep; and continued to gargle before every thing he swallowed; he got down a considerable quantity of antiseptic nourishment; and the blister discharged properly: upon the whole, he seemed not worse; and the same medicines were continued, excepting only the rhubarb; the blister was removed, and looked very well.

20th. The fever returned in the night as usual with the delirium and former symptoms; but towards morning he had a very large soft stool, and the delirium subsided; we could now perceive that the mouth was foul, and the palate covered with a thick, brown *apthous* crust: he also had a great discharge of offensive ichor from the nose; but he slavered very little; the pulse however kept up, he took a rea-

sonable quantity of nourishment and his medicines regularly : his urine was *jumentosa*, and his skin hot, dry and scurfy.

21st. The fever and delirium returned in the night with double violence, but abated again in the morning ; then he complained of the pain in his throat and all over his body : I examined his skin, and found the eruption was scaling off ; I could not perceive any *vibices*, *molopes*, *phlyctene*, or *peteckie* ; but on both elbows there were two large, irregular, dry, gangrenous spots ; and several lesser eschars on different parts of the body ; yet where the blisters had been applied looked very well, and discharged properly ; his breathing was not worse, the pulse still kept up, was soft, and 110 in a minute ; his mouth was moist, but very foul ; the *apthæ* did not separate kindly ; and the nose discharged very much ; the stench was now greatly increased in spite of all that could be done to prevent it ; and the disease was become truly putrid as well as malignant. The swelling of the parotids was very great and prominent ; to them poultices were applied in hopes of bringing them to a suppuration ; the same medicines were continued, with the addition of more wine in his diet.

22d. There was no alteration in the symptoms, only the parotids were more
swelled

swelled and inflamed; the gangrenes gained ground, although he continued regularly the same medicines and diet.

23d. All the bad symptoms remained, the pulse began to fail, and he made water insensibly: the gangrenes were spread on both elbows, as well as on the tops of the thigh bones, where I believe it was sphacelated to the bone: he seemed always drowsy, and very fretful when disturbed: we could not examine the inside of his mouth, but had reason to believe it was in a very bad situation; his nurse, however, got him to take his diet and medicines. It was judged necessary to procure him a free passage, and then to proceed with the former draught, julep, and antiseptic cordial diet.

24th. The purge gave him a large, ill-coloured, very offensive stool; for which reason, it was again repeated. We proceeded thus, opening the body from time to time, and supporting him regularly with all the antiseptic diet and medicines, both external and internal, we could think of; but still we gained no ground, for the gangrenes spread daily more and more, and he died on the evening of the 28th of April, being the 16th day of the whole fever.

During the course of this fever, the exacerbation in the evenings, and remission through the days, were very manifest till

after the 9th day; after which the fever became more irregular; it seemed as if the *synochus non putris* had gradually degenerated into a *synochus putris*; and the blood, which had been fizy in the beginning, was gradually dissolved; or (as Sydenham expresses it) broken asunder by the rays of the distemper; to which the malignant *miasmata* had greatly contributed.

CASE X. *Complicated with inflammation.*

Case of

Master S. F.

April 15, 1770. Master S. F. a strong healthy child, about 6 years of age, was taken with a shivering, and all the symptoms of the first stage of a fever; which was soon succeeded by a prodigious heat, strong pulse, and evident symptoms of great inflammation: he lost 3 ounces of blood, which gave him great relief, and his body was opened by a purging clyster in the evening.

16th. The blood was very fizy, he had some sleep after the stools in the night: after which the whole skin became mottled, the hands swelled, the tonsils enlarged, and some specks appeared on them: it was now evident he had caught the same fever with his brother; I accordingly ordered the diaphoretic

diaphoretic draught with nitre, and plenty of thin warm liquors, with all the means above-mentioned to procure a sweat.

17th. The sweat was brought on in the course of 14 hours, with immediate relief of all the symptoms.

Pergat in usu haust. & regiminis.

18th. He continued to mend very fast; and the same remedies were persisted in.

19th. He was greatly better, and took a purge of rhubarb going to rest at night.

20th. The rhubarb purged him, and he seemed very well; his spirits were good, his pulse moderate, and his skin temperate: his diet was mended, he was shifted, and taken up to have his bed made; but carefully kept from the cold air.

21st. He rested very well, and had two foetid stools this morning; his mouth however was foul; the ulcers were not spreading; but the slough seemed to adhere very firmly; the purge was repeated, and all his sippings were acidulated with *spir. sal. marin. cum bolo.*

22d. The purge had its effect last night; after which he slept very well, and perspired moderately: this morning he was much better in every respect; and by continuing the same regimen, was quite well, to all

all appearance, on the 24th, being the 9th day from the first seizure. He continued well for 4 days, when it was judged expedient to move him into the country; on purpose to get him out of the house, where so many, at that time, were ill of this malignant and contagious fever.

In two days after his removal he was seized with all the former symptoms, except the signs of inflammation; the ulcers in the throat broke out afresh; the pulse became very quick, but small; the skin became mottled, the hands swelled, the respiration quick, and deglutition difficult; in short it was a true relapse from being too soon exposed to the free cold air. I directly ordered the sudorifics, and brought on a sweat in 12 hours, which carried off the pressing symptoms in 24 hours; when he again began an antiseptic regimen, and soon recovered perfectly.

CASE XI. *Complicated with crudities in the P. V.*

Case of
Mrs. F.

April 19, 1770. Mrs. F. was seized with some *rigors*, and a pain in the left tonsil, which was a little enlarged, and of a dark purple colour; the pulse was neither small nor quick; the urine was *jumentosa*; she said she

she had the same uneasy feelings which preceded the *angina maligna* that she had had three years before: she was immediately put into a warm bed, took a sudorific draught, and drank wine whey, acidulated with orange juice, all night.

20th. This morning the pulse was still moderate; the pain in the throat rather increased; the urine was turbid; she had rested very ill, and complained greatly of sickness and oppression. Bleeding was not at all indicated, and therefore I ordered her the following mixture, with an intention to clear the stomach and bowels.

R *Tart. emet.* gr. i.

Man. opt. ʒi.

Aq. fervid. lb. i. *solve, & capiat tertiam partem omni semihora donec evomuerit.*

She took the whole of this medicine, but it did not puke her; however it procured her three plentiful stools: after which the skin became intensely red, the hands swelled, but the pulse was so small that I thought it necessary to give her a sudorific draught, with 2 drachms of Huxham's tincture of bark, and ordered wine to be added to all her sippings.

21st.

21st. She took her draught regularly every 6 hours, and drank plentifully of mountain whey acidulated with lemon-juice; she perspired a little in the night, but was very restless: the pulse was not quite so small, but her spirits were very bad, owing partly to her great concern for the situation of her children: the specks were now evident on both tonsils, and all the veil of the palate. It was agreed, in consultation, to give her two ounces of a strong decoction of bark every six hours; and one ounce and an half of a camphorated julep, acidulated with the spirit of sea salt, between every two draughts.

22d. She was very restless all night; her throat more foul; the swallowing more difficult; the pulse was very small and quick; the skin burning hot; and she complained of a constant nausea; she had had three purging stools in the night; and she was covered all over with a miliary eruption. These appeared to us to be the symptoms of a putrid fever; and accordingly we ordered a vomit of ipecacuan to be taken directly; by which, we expected to moderate the nausea and purging: after the operation of the puke, we directed the following draught to be given every six hours, and to supply her plentifully with nourishing

nourishing sippings acidulated with lemon-juice.

℞ *Julep. è camphor.*

Spir. minder.

Aq. menth. simpl. āā ʒss.

Tinct. cort. alexiphar. ʒij. m. f. haust.

23d. The vomit operated briskly, and she had two purging stools after it, of a foetid bilious matter; after which she was much relieved, and had some sleep: the draught also seemed to agree, for the pulse became more steady; and the urine, which had hitherto been turbid, was now become clear, but crude. The draught was continued; the ulcers in the throat were frequently touched with a linctus of *mel. rosar. & spir. sal.* and she drank plentifully of panada, rice gruel, or sago, with wine or lemon-juice.

I returned in the evening, and found that she was much disturbed by frequent ineffectual calls to stool; and there was a considerable bulk and disorder in the bowels: to remove which, I ordered an ounce of manna and tamarinds to be boiled in half a pint of water, and to take the strained liquor directly.

24th. The apozem procured two plentiful, foetid, bilious stools, and carried off the tension

tension and disorder of the bowels and *tenesmus*; after which she had some rest, and perspired a little; the other symptoms also were abated; and the prescription of yesterday was continued.

25th. She was greatly better this morning, the urine was hypostatic, and the pulse steady; the aperient apozem was repeated, and the former draught and linctus continued.

26th. She sweated a little in the night, and rested very well; the sloughs were now fallen off, and the fever was gone: she was ordered some animal food, and the bark in decoction, after which her strength and appetite returned, and she recovered perfectly in a few days.

CASE XII. *Complicated with loaded bowels.*

Case of
Miss F.

April 21, 1770. Miss F. a healthy strong child, seven years of age, was taken this day at noon with a smart vomiting and purging, succeeded by a considerable degree of fever; but no signs of inflammation. She was ordered to drink plentifully of tepid acid liquors, and to take the following bolus every six hours:

R Confect.

R. Confect. card.

Sal. nitr. āā gr. viij. m. f. bolus.

22d. The vomiting went off, but the purging remained; the skin became hot, and much flushed; the tonsils were enlarged, and of a purple colour, but no specks could be seen on them; nor did she seem to have any pain in swallowing. The pulse was quick, small, and soft. Ten grains of rhubarb and magnesia were added to one of the draughts.

I returned at night, and found that the purge had operated twice; after which the diarrhœa stopt: I could now perceive some specks on different parts of the fauces; the tonsils were very much swelled; but the spitting was inconsiderable; the pulse was quick, small, and very soft; the skin was biting hot, and mottled, and the pain in the head considerable. I concluded that Nature had begun the push towards the skin, but required to be supported; accordingly I ordered a blister to be applied, to add some wine to the sippings, and to give a cordial draught every six hours.

23d. The purging was quite gone off, and she perspired freely; the blister had taken effect; the pulse was mended; the specks were small and numerous, but superficial; the tonsils were not quite so large;

large; the flaving increased, and she swallowed with ease. I ordered the blister to be removed, and the draught and regimen to be continued.

24th. The sweating kept up, and she was better in all respects. I ordered her to be purged with rhubarb, to repeat the cordial draughts after the operation of the purge; to give her some broth with lemon-juice in it, and continue the nourishing antiseptic regimen.

25th. She had a good night, the rhubarb gave her one large motion; she was better, and continued her medicines and diet.

26th. She had two large poultaceous stools in the night; the pulse was now more full, and not so quick; she flavered a good deal, and discharged considerably at the nose: she said she was very hungry; and was ordered apple-pudding for dinner; which she ate of very heartily, although her throat was tender, occasioned by many of the little sloughs having fallen off.

27th. The whole fever was now mended considerably, and I looked upon it as judged; which was indeed the case.

CASE

CASE XIII. *Simple.*

April 21, 1770. Mr. W. G. a strong young man, of a clean constitution, accustomed to high living and moderate exercise; had been some years before this liable to a catarrh, which was radically cured by a spring ague: but since that had never ailed till the morning of this day, when he was taken with a rigor and fever, and all the symptoms of the *angina maligna*: the pain of his head, eyes, and back was so considerable by noon, that he was obliged to go to bed, and he could hardly speak or look up. His pulse was large, soft, and quick: his skin was hot, and his hands rather damp; but he had no sickness at his stomach, nor pain in his bowels; and he had been at stool in the morning as usual.

In this situation, Nature seemed to indicate a sweat, and nothing remained to be done, but to promote it; for which purpose I ordered a sudorific draught to be taken every four hours, and to dilute plentifully with mountain whey, acidulated with orange juice: his head and throat were covered with flannel, and he was ordered to breathe frequently under the bed-clothes; by five o'clock in the afternoon, the sweat came on with relief.

22d. The sweat continued all night, and afforded great relief; the pulse was not quite so quick, nor so full; the pain of the head was better, but he complained of a weight in it, and a great lowness of spirits; the throat was very painful, and much ulcerated, and he began to flaver: his urine was in small quantity, high coloured, and muddy; his skin was still damp, but more cool. I ordered the draught to be repeated once in six hours only, and his diet to be mended.

23d. He had now sweated 40 hours, and was greatly better in all respects: I ordered him to be purged with rhubarb and magnesia, and to take one of the sudorific draughts at night; to continue the restorative diet, and to dilute plentifully with the antiseptic drink.

24th. The purge moved him twice, and he now seemed pretty well: I ordered him to keep warm for some days; to persevere in the antiseptic regimen; to use the acid gargle for his throat frequently; to eat lean of meat to dinner only, and to drink some wine after it: he soon recovered, and has remained well ever since.

At this time the *angina maligna* was so common, that it might be called epidemic; I attended from 12 to 14 every day; but as they were nearly similar, and treated as above,

above, I do not think it necessary to multiply cases, unless where there is something particular in the disease, or manner of treating it.

The measles were also pretty frequent, and sometimes difficult to distinguish from the *angina maligna*; as they were frequently attended with a species of sore throat; of which I will give one case.

Upon the 21st of April, 1770, Master Cafe of the measles; Master Carse. Carse, a strong healthy child, six years of age, was seized with a sore throat, cough, pain in the head, sneezing, running at the eyes and nose, hot skin, and flushing of the cheeks. On the 22d, a smart fever came on with an increase of the former symptoms, which continued very severe all the 23d. On the 24th, an eruption came out over his whole body, with a swelling in his face and both hands; on the 25th, at noon, I first saw him, I found his pulse was strong and full, his eyes were swelled, watery and inflamed; the cough was very troublesome; the skin was hot and dry; and the eruption was rather prominent: the inside of his throat was of a bright red colour, greatly inflamed, but no where ulcerated. I therefore gave it as my opinion, that it was the measles, and accordingly treated him in the high antiphlogistic manner.

Upon the 26th, I found him greatly relieved by the evacuations, and he soon recovered, as is usual in that disease, nor has he ailed ever since.

CASE XIV. *Complicated with a sup-
puration.*

Case of Mr.
D—n.

Upon the 22d of May, 1770, Mr. D—n, in Lothbury, a strong, healthy, young man, was seized with the first symptoms of the *angin amatoria*; such as, rigor, anxiety, pain in the head, back, and throat; with a considerable swelling on both sides of the neck. A dose of physic was given, and afterwards saline draughts; but the symptoms still increasing, the purge was repeated; then a blister was put to each side of the neck, and the saline draughts continued to the 27th, when I first saw him. The difficulty of swallowing was very great; the pulse was small, soft, and 110 in a minute; his skin did not burn violently, but was quite dry and harsh; his mouth was very foul, his throat greatly ulcerated in many places: the swelling on both sides of the jaw, was considerable; and his spirits were much sunk: he had been two days without any proper passage. I

directed the blisters to be kept open; to acidulate all his drink with common oxymel, to dilute plentifully with wine whey, and to take the following draught every four hours:

R Confect. cardiac.

Pulv. contrayer. comp. āā ʒi.

Julep. è camphor.

Spir. minder. āā ʒss.

Aq. menth. simpl. ʒi.

Syr. croc. ʒij. m. f. haustus.

28th. He sweated for six hours in the course of the preceding night, and, upon the whole, found himself relieved while the sweat flowed; but the anxiety was so great, that he could not remain still enough to promote it; he also had some tension in his belly, which I suspected to be one cause of the anxiety; his pulse became more large and full, but his throat was very painful: one of the tonsils seemed to contain matter, although it was covered with a large, thick, deep slough, which adhered very firmly to it: the slough indeed was thick, dark coloured, deep, and spreading every where. I ordered a purging clyster to be injected; to use an acid gargle frequently; to continue the draughts; to take a cup of an acid cordial mixture between every two

draughts; to dilute plentifully with the wine whey, and thin panada with oxymel.

29th. The clyster procured a large evacuation, which gave immediate relief; he became less restless, and perspired more freely; one of the sloughs separated in the night, and was followed by a discharge of matter from that tonsil which had been most enlarged: this gave great relief at first; but after some hours, the pain in that tonsil became intolerable; some of the matter also had gone down his throat, and now made him sick at the stomach: however, the pulse kept up, and was only 100 in a minute; his spirits were better. I ordered him a large cup of the purging ptisan to clear his bowels, and after some hours to begin the draught and mixture again. I returned at night and found that the ptisan had operated thrice, which carried off the nausea: the pulse was pretty tolerable; more large, regular, but soft; the skin was harsh and dry, but not very burning: the pain in the throat was now the great complaint, the *uvula* was greatly enlarged, and covered with a thick slough; the ulcer of the tonsil discharged a bloody matter, and he flavered considerably. I ordered the same diet and medicines to be continued, and added an ounce of the tincture of myrrh to every six ounces of the former gargle.

30th.

30th. During the preceding night there came on a considerable exacerbation of the fever, with a large discharge of pale and crude urine; after which, however, he went into a free kindly perspiration; the pulse became more large, and he seemed drowsy. I ordered the medicines to be continued, and to supply him plentifully with warm sippings; but not to trouble him with the gargle, at the present, for fear of disturbing the crisis. I returned at seven in the evening, and found him still sweating, and much relieved; he had slept in all eight hours; the pulse was soft, large, and 100 only; his urine was thick, and seemed as if it would separate; I therefore ordered two ounces of a strong decoction of bark, with ten grains of the powder of contrayerva root to be given every four hours, and a cup of camphor julep with lemon-juice in the intermediate hours; to continue the same diet, and to wash his throat carefully with the gargarism before he swallowed any thing.

31st. He perspired all night very kindly, and now continued in a soft pleasant perspiration: the pulse also was large, soft, and under an hundred; the sloughs began to separate, and the swellings to subside; the ulcers indeed were deep and large in some places where the sloughs had fallen

off, but so defended by a species of thick phlegm, that they were less tender than might be expected.

Pergat in usu remedior. præscr.

June 1st. He had some good refreshing sleeps in the course of the preceding night, and still continued in a gentle perspiration; all his urine was hypostatic; the pulse was now at 80, very soft, and not so large; but he had recovered his spirits a good deal. I therefore ordered him to be shifted, and to change both sheets and blankets; to sip some broth with lemon-juice, to drink some plain wine, and persevere in the simple decoction of the bark only.

At night I found the skin was soft, and not dry nor burning; the tongue was covered with a yellow film, but the throat was greatly cleansed, and the ulcers disposed to heal: he had some appetite for food, and was in good spirits; the pulse continued at 80, soft, but not quite so small.

Pergat in usu remediorum novissime præscriptorum.

2d. He continued to mend very fast; but the tongue remained loaded: I therefore

fore ordered him a cup of the purging ptisan, and afterwards to proceed with the bark and diet; adding only some *spir. sal. marin.* to his common drink, instead of the oxymel.

3d. The tongue was cleaner, and all went on well; he was taken out of bed, and bore the erect posture surprisingly; he said he could eat any thing, and accordingly dined on boiled chicken, and drank two glasses of wine after it.

4th. He was free from complaint, his throat was healed, and he recovered his strength surprisingly: I now took leave of him as a convalescent, and he has not ailed since.

CASE XV. *Very mild.*

Mr. W. C. a strong healthy man, aged 22, accustomed to live high; upon the 31st of May, 1770, he arose, seemingly in good health, went to stool as usual, and had a good appetite for his breakfast; he went about his business, and had no complaint till three o'clock, when he found he had no appetite for his dinner, so took only a basin of soup.

In the evening I was sent for to see him, and found his pulse quick and very small; he

he was now hot, from being before cold and chilly; he had a considerable pain in his head, back, and shoulders; his throat also was sore; the tonsils enlarged, and of a dark purple colour, with a white speck upon each of them of the size of the transverse section of a mustard seed: he had no sickness at his stomach, nor pain nor tension in his bowels. I ordered him to be put into a warm bed, his head and throat to be covered with flannel; to drink freely of wine whey, to eat oranges at pleasure, and every four hours to take a diaphoretic draught.

June 1st. The sweat came on soon after he got into bed, and continued all night; the pulse was slower, but more full; the pain of the head, back, and shoulders was easier, but the throat was more swelled and sore; the specks were now grown large and numerous, but he swallowed a good deal of liquid nourishment, although with a good deal of pain.

Fergat in usu, &c.

2d. The sweat continued, and the fever was quite gone off; there only remained a foul tongue, some swelling, and several little prominent ulcers on both tonsils; the pain in swallowing was much diminished.

As

As he had had no stool since he was taken ill, I ordered him to be purged with the ptisan; and then take a draught every eight hours only; to increase the acid in his sippings, and to use an acid gargle before he swallowed any thing. I also ordered the sloughs to be frequently touched with a hair pencil, dipped in the following linctus:

R Mell. rosar. ʒi.

Spir. sal. marin. gt. xx. m.

3d. The purge operated properly, and he continued to mend; nor was the perspiration stopped, although he had only taken two of the diaphoretic draughts.

4th. He was shifted, taken out of bed, and sat up by a fire all day; he complained of being hungry although he had eaten 12 oranges after breakfast; he had some boiled fowl for dinner, and drank his usual quantity of wine and water.

5th. He was now quite well, but I forbid his going into the open air for some days; for fear of checking the perspiration too suddenly.

There were many others about this time under my care, who recovered in the same manner; from which I infer, that the violence of the distemper is owing to the habit

habit of the sick at the time they are seized, and the manner of treatment at the very beginning, rather than to any peculiar malignity in the contagious matter.

CASE XVI. *Simple.*

Case of Mrs.
P. D.

Mrs. P. D. a strong, healthy, young woman, regular and temperate in her manner of living; was seized with the true *angina maligna*. Upon the 8th of June, 1770, she was immediately put on the diaphoretic method; but because the weather was warm, she could not submit to be confined in bed during the day-time. The consequence was, that although she perspired in the night, yet this perspiration was stopped every morning; and the fever increased so much on the 10th as to become very serious, when I first saw her. From that day, however, she remained quiet in bed, and sweated profusely for 24 hours. On the 12th, she was purged with the ptisan: on the 13th, at night, she had the natural return of the *catamenia*, which proved quite critical; for the free gentle perspiration continued without the aid of medicine, and she was perfectly well in three days. Which confirms what I have frequently observed,
viz.

viz. That the natural return of an habitual evacuation, is a salutary symptom.

CASE XVII. *Ill-treated.*

Upon the 10th of June, 1770, I was ^{Case of Miss} called to see Miss C—k, in G. P. street, a ^{C—k.} strong healthy child about 12 years of age; she had been seized with the *angina maligna* on the first of June, and treated in the antiseptic method for seven days; when she was seemingly better, although none of the symptoms were gone off. Upon the 8th, she was taken out in a chariot in the middle of the day, for an airing, and thought she was revived by it. At night, however, all the symptoms returned with double violence, and increased the 9th all day and night. Upon the 10th, in the morning, she was purged, and the acids increased in her fippings, but to no purpose; for in the evening, when I first saw her, I found her pulse irregular, small, and exceeding soft; her breathing was difficult, and attended with a disagreeable wheezing; her nose was stuffed, and discharged a foetid, ichorous matter; she could not speak, nor swallow but with the utmost difficulty. I ordered some warm nourishment to be injected frequently in small quantities by clyster; to
lay

lay a blister round the throat from ear to ear: to endeavour to get down a sudorific medicine, with camphor julep, and spirit of sea salt, and to stupe her legs with flannels out of hot oxycrate. These remedies were attempted, but without effect, for she died early the following morning.

Here then the antiseptic method alone was insufficient.

CASE XVIII. *To explain the danger of stopping the sweat too soon.*

Case of Mr.
J. M.

Mr. J. M. was very healthy to the age of 40, when being ill-treated in a fever, he became hectic, and was in great danger of his life for a considerable time; however, by a proper regimen, and taking the spirit of sulphur, he recovered his usual state of health: upon the 14th of June 1770, he was seized with the *angina maligna*; the fever was moderate, and he had no sickness at his stomach nor pain in his bowels; the tonsils indeed were very much swelled, and the sloughs large and numerous, when I first saw him.

He was immediately put to bed, and a plentiful sweat brought on, which procured him great relief in 20 hours: but he became quite impatient, got out of bed, was shifted

and dressed the following day at noon: on the 15th, at night, all the symptoms returned with violence; a large swelling appeared, with great pain in one of the parotid glands; and his skin was covered all over with a red miliary eruption. He was again put to bed, and the sweat was brought on in a few hours, and kept up for 40 hours; during which time he diluted very much with whey and acid liquors. By these means the fever was carried off in the usual way, and he recovered in 7 days from the relapse.

C A S E XIX. *After large evacuations and low living.*

J. G—n is a strong hard working man, Case of J. G—n. about 40 years of age; in the beginning of June he was seized with a cold shivering fit, succeeded by great heat and fever, with pain in his head and back; for which he was bled immediately; a sweat followed, and the fever subsided: his tongue however remained foul, his pulse a little quick, and he complained of a disorder in his stomach all the next day; for which he took a brisk vomit: the following day the cold fit returned, succeeded by a hot fit and sweating, so that it evidently was a
formed

formed and regular tertian : during the second interval he was purged gently ; but after the third fit he took a very brisk dose of physic, which carried off the ague altogether : however, he lost a good deal of his flesh and colour.

In this situation he went to see his children, at that time ill of the *angina maligna*; which he caught of them. On the 20th of June he complained of great faintness, loss of strength and spirits; his pulse was sunk very much, his hands swelled, his skin was covered with an eruption of the miliary kind; the tonsils were swelled and covered with many specks. He began the diaphoretic medicines, drank a good deal of wine and lemon-juice in all his sippings, and was kept constantly in bed; on the 2d day the sweat came on, and relieved him very much; but still the pulse remained languid, and his spirits were depressed; the ulcers also continued to spread. A large blister was put all round his throat from ear to ear, the draughts and diet were continued, and a camphor julep with spirit of sea salt was given between the draughts.

These remedies were persisted in, with a restorative antiseptic regimen, for 4 days; during all which time he perspired freely. Upon the morning of the 7th day from the attack, he was purged with rhubarb,
and

and then began the bark in large doses, along with the acid mixture, which soon removed the whole fever, healed the ulcers, and restored his pulse and appetite: but he was obliged to continue the bark and restoratives for a fortnight longer, before he recovered his usual strength and colour.

Soon after this the putrid constitution began, and the *angina maligna* was blended with it, in the same way it had been the preceding year already described. About the end of August, however, it subsided considerably; for although it began with griping and purging, yet, after one dose of physic, these symptoms commonly went off; after which a salutary sweat was readily brought on with great and good effect. One example will clear up this matter better than a long dissertation.

C A S E XX.

On the 23d of August, 1770, Master S. Cafe of Master S.R.
R. a strong healthy child was seized with a fever, and griping in his bowels during the night; he was purged early the following morning, which relieved him very much: he continued however drooping all day, and complained very much of his head and throat: upon examination, the
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tonsils were much enlarged, and covered with many specks; he was immediately put into a warm bed, and began the diaphoretic medicines and regimen; the sweat came on that evening, and he was well in three days after.

I saw several such cases in September, which all yielded easily to a similar treatment. In October, the disease was not so common, at least I did not happen to meet with it so often; but it seemed to revive again in December and several people suffered by it: upon the 13th of this month, I was sent for to see a gentleman's son, at a boarding school near town; which was then breaking up for the holidays; some of the children had been sent home ill, and others fell sick soon after they arrived at their fathers houses.

C A S E XXI.

Case of
Master
T——d.

December 12, 1770, Master T——d, a strong healthy child, very lusty, and of a ruddy complexion; early in the morning, he was seized with a smart cold fit, which lasted some hours, and was succeeded by a considerable degree of heat; he rested very ill all that night, and rambled and started continually; he could not eat any thing,

thing, but drank a great deal of very small wine whey.

13th. I saw him at seven in the evening, and found his pulse so quick that I could hardly count it; his eyes were greatly inflamed, his skin hot, and all over red; the angles of the jaw much swelled, the tonsils much enlarged and covered with many specks; but he had no sickness at his stomach, nor pain in his bowels; nor was his tongue loaded, although it was white.

I ordered some blood to be taken from his arm, and to begin a diaphoretic course directly; but, if the sweat did not come on before morning, to stupe his legs with flannels wrung out of hot oxycrate; at the same time to cover him up, to continue the small whey, and to add common oxymel to all his sippings.

14th. The medicines were given as directed all night, and the sweat came on before the surgeon came to bleed him; he therefore was not blooded, but he drank plentifully, and continued to sweat freely; his pulse was now greatly mended; his head much relieved, his eyes less inflamed, the swellings round the jaw diminished, his body was covered with an eruption with white heads, (*purpura alba*) the tonsils remained enlarged, but many of the sloughs were fallen off, which left the throat very

tender; he had a plentiful stool towards morning. The same medicines were continued, and I charged the nurse to supply him plentifully with warm liquors, although he complained much of the pain in swallowing.

15th. He drank plentifully during the night, and perspired freely; he had two good stools also, but the eruption on the skin was more prominent, although the redness was not so great: the pulse was much mended, the mouth and throat were pretty clean, but excoriated: he had some appetite for food, and eat bread pudding accordingly. As the sweat had given so much relief, and seemed to remove the malignity of this formidable and contagious fever, I thought it prudent to promote this evacuation gently, and not to suffer his being taken out of bed; accordingly I wrote the following prescription for him:

℞ *Aq. alexit. simpl.* ℥ss.
Decoct. cort. Peruv. ℥ij.
Syr. croc. ℥i.
Confect. cardiac.
Pulv. contrayer. comp. āā gr. v. m. f.
haustus sextis horis sumendus.

℞ *Julep. è campb.*
Spir. minder. āā ℥ss.

Aq.

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Aq. alexit. simpl. ℥iij.

Syr. croc. ℥ss.

*Spir. sulph. per camp. gt. xv. m. f.
julep. cujus capiat cochlearia duo ma-
jora horis intermediis.*

R. Hujus julep. ℥i.

*Rhei elect. gr. xij. m. f. haustus cras
mane sumendus.*

16th. The perspiration continued moderately during the night; he took his medicines pretty regularly, and was much better in every respect; the eruption began to scale off; but the tonsils remained a good deal enlarged. At noon the rhubarb moved him gently, after which he was taken out of bed, and sat up about half an hour.

17th. He was nearly free from complaint, and much less reduced than could have been expected; he soon recovered his health and strength, and has not been ill since.

The following cases are copied from Dr. Chomel of Paris, printed in the year 1749, and translated by Dr. Torriano in 1753, on purpose to shew the bad effect of an antiphlogistic treatment in the *angina maligna*.

C A S E I.

“ Miss Pommereu, aged 12 years and an half, was taken on Saturday the 12th October towards evening with a fore throat: after having examined her, they found the uvula much lengthened and hanging down. On Sunday morning, the same symptoms remaining, they touched the uvula with a little pepper on the handle of a fork, and the uvula retired. All that day passed without the patient's making any complaint. On Monday there appeared a tumor situated externally near to the tracheal artery: then the patient had a little fever, which increased in the evening: they applied upon the tumor a cataplasm of bread and milk, and as she complained of her throat, they made her use a gargle, sometimes of syrup of mulberries, sometimes a decoction of figs boiled in milk. On Tuesday the family sent for one of the brothers of the charity, who directed a bleeding at the arm, which bleeding diminished the fever. On Wednesday they thought she had a cold in her head, for her nose was stopped: they pretend she had no fever: they did not examine the throat, nor had they any uneasiness on her account. On Thursday she was purged with
two

two ounces of manna, and one drachm of rhubarb; the medicine was regurgitated. On Friday she was greatly stopped up, and spoke very much through her nose. On the Saturday her voice was much interrupted, and she rattled (or had rather a whizzing noise) in her breath: she seemed strangled, and notwithstanding this, as she swallowed well, they did not yet examine the throat. On Sunday the strangling was accompanied with a suffocation; the fever increasing every moment, they sent in the evening for the house physician, who advised to bleed in the foot. On Monday the acceleration and increase of the fever determined the physician to reiterate the bleeding in the foot twice in that morning: then they examined the throat, and found it full of whitish eschars, which seemed to scale and peel off. They endeavoured to separate them: then her voice wholly failed, and she fell into the agonies of death, and died at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning. On opening the body, the amygdales appeared fretted, gnawed, and schirrous. The uvula and tracheal artery the same, the lungs gangrened and filled with a purulent sanies. From the first days of the disease, there came from her mouth a very disagreeable nauseous smell, foetid, and like rotten or putrified flesh, which smell daily increased,

and at the end of the disease was insufferable.

C A S E II.

“ Miss Beaucley, aged 12 years and an half, was taken, on Monday the 14th of the same month, with a headach and sore throat: they intimated that she had in the night some shivering fits: to the sore throat was likewise added a cold in the head. The family to whom she belonged was apprised of it the same day, and she was kept very simple both as to diet and drink. On the Tuesday there was observed a little feverish commotion, and her voice began to change. On the Wednesday she was in the same situation. On the Thursday she was bled in the arm, and the blood appeared quite melted (*i. e.* broken) and blackish; but from this appearance of the blood no diagnostic can be formed of the disease; because the patient had been for some months troubled with the green sickness; and on this account perhaps it was, that she was the more violently seized; because we know that very frequently the green sickness is accompanied with a kind of hectic fever. On the Friday the patient was under a great dejection, (*un grand abatement*) with great difficulty in swallowing, a little cough, and

and a kind of rattling in the breast, like that made in the throat by gargling. With what rapidity did the gangrene proceed! on the Saturday the fever did not appear increased: then her throat was examined for the first time; at which time they found the almonds and palate, or uvula, covered with whitish eschars of a deadish appearance, and seemingly disposed to loosen: they endeavoured to extirpate (separate or take away) the gangrened flesh.

“ On Sunday the fever kept much as it was, without any increase or augmentation. At noon the patient was blooded in the foot: In the afternoon they were employed in endeavouring what they could to loosen from the bottom of the throat the gangrenous sloughs or eschars. At ten o'clock that evening, the patient had a great languor and weakness, followed by an universal cold, (I suppose our author means shivering) all over her body, to which succeeded a violent fever. At midnight she was blooded in the foot. At two o'clock they put on blisters. At four bled her in the throat; then they tried again to separate the gangrened and dead from the live parts. On Monday, at noon, she died.

C A S E

C A S E III.

“ Miss Danlezy, aged 13 years, was taken, on Sunday the 20th of the same month, with a sore throat, at four o'clock in the afternoon. A fright had seized her some days before; at 8 o'clock she was bled in the arm. Monday morning at 4 o'clock, the bleeding in the arm was repeated: at 9 o'clock they advised a bleeding in the foot, in hopes to stop the progress of a distemper, which with great reason appeared very terrifying: the bleeding in the foot was reiterated at four o'clock in the afternoon, and again at eight at night. Tuesday, M. Vernage and M. Boyer again advised two more bleedings in the foot, notwithstanding which the patient had a considerable bleeding at the nose, and the pituitary membrane became gangrenous. They used gargles, the basis of which was honey of roses and spirit of vitriol. They acidulated her drink a little with the spirit of sulphur; her broths were light, soft, and temperate. They applied different cataplasms, of the dissolving, discutient, and emollient kind, to the throat, and above all swallows-nest: over and above the ordinary gargles, they made a digestive with spirit of turpentine, spirit of scurvy-grass, the
the

the collyrium of Lanfranc, and yolks of eggs, and touched the eschars with a pledget. They also used a gargle of the Balarruch waters: they tried these different remedies by turns, because they observed, with much concern, that nothing in the least stopt the progress of the gangrene, how sharp or active soever, nor had, (by what they could perceive) any effect upon the sick, nor was there any thing but the gargle of the juice of citrons, which seemed in the least to rouse Nature, or make her sensible of pain. On Wednesday, the obstinacy of the symptoms, the bleedings at the nose, and the stoppage therein, and the fever induced them again, for the 8th time, to bleed her in the foot: in the afternoon, unknown to the physicians, they gave her a potion composed of the confection of hyacinth, the confection of alkermes, and syrup of lemons in some cordial waters. In the evening, the patient being just *in statu quo*, Messrs. Vernage and Boyer advised a vomit, which was taken in the night, with a view, by evacuating (or cleansing) the first passages, to lessen the putrefaction. The evacuation was considerable upwards and downwards, and in what was brought off the stomach, there were seen floating, several pieces of eschars, but the evacuation by stool was blackish: by this method they
seemed

seemed to think her somewhat better, and the vomit was continued all Thursday; but it was a chip in pottage, and to no purpose. Thursday evening, notwithstanding the abundance of the humours evacuated, the gangrene increased daily: one slough or eschar fell off, and another was observed to succeed in the same place, and more extended in breadth. When any one came near the sick, they were seized with a dreadful stench: from the two nostrils there dropt a very sharp and corrosive serosity, (*i. e.* ichor). The tongue was neither dry, black, burnt, or parched, the sick in perfect senses, her eyes good, and in their natural state: rather a vivacity than irregularity in the pulse; the urine good, in large quantity, but crude. In this situation they tried the syrup of quinquina, (bark) to stop if possible the progress of the putrefaction; which medicine they continued on the Friday, rendering it somewhat purgative. On Saturday she was so stopped up, that she was scarcely heard when she spoke: her smell was insupportable, and, notwithstanding all the bleeding, she bled at different times (or had different fits of bleeding) at her nose. On Sunday, at six in the morning, she died. *N. B.* It is worthy observation, that during the whole time she swallowed well.

C A S E

C A S E IV.

“ Miss de Bonac the youngest, aged 2 years and an half, appeared to be out of order upon Sunday the 20th of October; she had complained of a pain in her ear, (or the ear-ach) for two or three days: her nights were disturbed and bad. At four o'clock in the afternoon, she had a little fever; on the next day in the afternoon, in examining the bottom of the mouth, they perceived an aphtha or white spot on one of the almonds (or tonsils); and this was constantly observed, that in all those that had the distemper, these spots appeared in 24 hours from the seizure, and spread instantaneously. She was bled in the arm, and on Tuesday the bleeding was repeated: On Wednesday they gave her a vomit, and on Thursday Kermes' mineral, the Friday a vomit. Notwithstanding this, the disease gained ground in an inexpressible degree: the eschars filled, and as it were choaked up the bottom of the throat, and were near of the colour of a piece of hog's lard: the rest of the mouth was in a good state, the tongue moist, the lips of a vermillion colour, the eyes very good, no delirium; walking about; asking for victuals; swallowing easily; and as to stools, the same as in

in perfect health: they could never persuade her to use any kind of gargle whatever; nor any drink, whether ptisan, lemonade, &c. nor would she suffer the application of the cataplasm of swallows-nest, or even that which was most commonly used of white bread and milk. She had the same bad smell as the rest: on Saturday they did nothing by way of remedy, and seemed to give the little patient up; and on Sunday, at one o'clock, she died. On opening the corps, we found the uvula or palate eaten, the almonds ulcerated and schirrous, the lungs in part gangrened, and in part filled with a purulent sanies.

C A S E V.

“ Miss Parquette, aged 12 years, observed some heat in her throat. On Monday, the 21st of October, the palate was lengthened and hanging down: at nine o'clock at night, she was bled in the arm: from the Tuesday morning, the aphthæ, or white spots, appeared on one of the glands or almonds: that same day she was twice bled in the foot. Wednesday, she took a vomit, which operated largely both upwards and downwards, and in what was thrown up was observed some membranous
 7 and

and whitish substance, which swam: and this happened though the eschars at the bottom of the throat appeared the same; which gave room to believe they came from lower parts: The stools were black, and very foetid. At night (or evening) the bleeding of the foot was reiterated, on account of a bleeding at the nose which happened to her; yet was not the fever considerable, nor the blood either *couéneux*, (by which he means, I suppose, concave in its surface) or inflamed; but of a deep red, and little dissolved, as was observed in all the rest. On Thursday they repeated the vomit, under the form of mineral waters, and with success. On Friday they confined themselves to observation, prescribing nothing: small beverages of lemonade, and broths, mixt with juice of aperitive and temperating herbs were employed: as for the rest, not forgetting emollient clysters and acid gargles, and dissolving cataplasms, as usual.—On Saturday she was purged with cassia and manna: this medicine had great effect. The eschars fell from the throat, and (contrary to the others) left no new ones to succeed: it is true indeed, that those of this patient had been more superficial than the others; nor did she speak through the nose, neither did her nose run ichor, like the others; and she was of a
very

very delicate constitution, and therefore, in consequence, had less matter to invite or feed contagion. The uvula still kept hanging down some time. Sunday passed pure well, and Monday she was repurged with success, whence they judged her in a mending way, which accordingly happened. Mr. Vernage was her physician in ordinary.

C A S E VI.

“ Miss Jumillac, aged 15 years, was declared ill on Monday the 21st of the same month. She had been indisposed several days; but as it was at a critical time, they did nothing: she passed this time very uneasily, with great disquietude. Fear seized her, and she complained of a little heat at her throat: she had no fever; but yet as she was very fat and plethoric, she was bled at the arm as soon as they could. In the night between Tuesday and Wednesday, the disease shewed itself, and arrived at such a height, that on the Wednesday morning, the eschars or sloughs, at the bottom of the throat, those on the palate, uvula, and tonsils or almonds, were considerable, and already whitish in their appearance, with this difference though, that
4 she

she did not breath any fætor, and that her tongue (which in all the other patients were somewhat swelled at the bottom or towards the root) was not only much more so, but was otherwise remarkable for two or three superficial ulcers, which daily eat through the outward skin of the tongue. On Wednesday she was bled in the foot, and a little after they gave her a vomit, and at night they bled her again in the foot. Hitherto, though the disease was pretty severe in the throat, there was no fever, or very little observable; but it now began to shew itself. On Tuesday the vomit was repeated, with intention not only to destroy the cause of so manifest a putrefaction; but also by the jolt or shock of the action of vomiting, to loosen such portions of the eschars; which, though they seemed fixed to nothing, yet were out of the reach of instruments, should they have judged proper to have used them. The illness gained ground daily, with great rapidity: and then the little success that bleedings or vomits had been of, made recourse be had to other different remedies; sometimes giving her treacle water, sometimes the volatile spirit of vipers: and it was likewise thought proper to make a diversion of the humor, towards the skin; to which end, blisters were applied to the nape of the

neck, on the Thursday evening; and the belly appearing swelled, though not painful, through extension, they tried to give it ease by a vomit, but in vain. On Friday morning, by the effect of that blister which had eat into the skin, the throat appeared unswelled, and there was a greater freedom in swallowing; because Miss Jumillac had some symptoms which none of the rest had; *viz.* that the almonds (or tonsils) were swelled, that she had pain in swallowing, and that frequently even her drink came up again through her nose. On Friday evening, they applied blisters afresh; because that, from that afternoon, the skin being dried, afforded no more evacuation that way; and the flesh coloured of a suspicious grey appearance. On Saturday the blisters were dressed, but she hardly felt it. On Sunday, she was extremely bad. Her breast began to be uneasy; nevertheless, they tried a vomit of ipecacuanna, which brought away some membranous appearances, but without any diminution of the symptoms, the violence of which had never been lessened indeed by any remedy that had been tried. In effect, the putrefaction was so general, that from the Saturday evening, gangrenous spots appeared about the os sacrum, and she died in the night betwixt Tuesday and Wednesday. Thro'

the whole of the illness, she had her senses perfect; no pain in the head at all, nor any shivering, nor was her breath, when you came near her, so offensive as the others; but she was melted at least half away, in this very short time; so great was the putrefaction.

C A S E VII.

“ Miss Blossac the elder, aged 7 years and an half, was seized on Monday the 21st October, in the evening with a distaste; she had a very uneasy and tumbling night: Tuesday morning I was sent for by the family; I found her a little feverish: I would have examined the throat, but the tongue was too much swelled (a symptom observable in all the rest, but more in this patient) all that I could observe was, that the uvula was greatly elongated, and that the almonds or tonsils were lightly covered with little white spots: the little creature said, she seemed as if her mouth was full. By my advice, in consult with Mr. Boyer, she was bled in the arm; her blood was blackish, and somewhat dissolved; her drink was currant or gooseberry water, which was continued throughout the illness. After noon the bleeding at her nose, to which

she was very subject, being returned, she was bled in the foot, which was again repeated in the evening, and again the Wednesday morning. After this third bleeding in the foot, we gave her a vomit, which did very well; notwithstanding, in the evening we bled her again in the foot, for the 4th time, on account of a re-appearance of bleeding at the nose. On Thursday morning she seemed disposed to sweat; I endeavoured to make the most of it, by giving her a spoonful of aromatic water, in a cup of broth: from this moment she began to grow better and better. The swelling of the tongue decreased little by little, and the bottom of the throat seemed to cleanse: the bleeding at the nose returned no more, insomuch that on Saturday morning I advised a soft medicine (I suppose cathartic) which however was brought up again; and I distinctly observed several pieces of membranous eschars in what came up. On Sunday she began to be well, though there remained a hoarseness for five or six days, with a little fever towards evening; but however a proper regimen, and drinking gooseberry water, finished the cure.

“ I believe the brisk bleedings, during the first days, greatly contributed to the curing this patient: however, it must be allowed,

allowed, she was not so violently seized as the others were, that she had less hidden putrefaction, and (*plus de developement dans le poulx*) a more indicating pulse.

C A S E VIII.

“ Miss Blossac the younger, aged six years and an half, was seized from Thursday the 21st in the evening, at four o'clock in the afternoon, with a vomiting: I was called the Tuesday morning, and I perceived from that moment, in pressing down the tongue, that the uvula was suddenly swelled, hanging down, and that there was on the right almond or tonsil a white spot, round the border of which was a deep red. After having informed myself with a particular historical detail of the two first patients who died, I easily apprehended the excessive danger of the disease, and in consequence, the very little hope there was to flatter one's self with, not only from the nature of the disease, but also from the tender age of those whom it attacked, and the great difficulty of establishing an efficacious method of cure. I desired a consultation with Messrs. Vernage and Boyer, and we did nothing but in concert; and since that, on the Tuesday morning, Miss Blossac the

Q 3

younger

younger had been bled in the arm, the evening in the foot, the Wednesday twice in the foot; we gave her a vomit, which took no effect, either upward or downward. On Thursday we reiterated the bleeding in the foot: this last bleeding did not in the least diminish the fever; but the disease seemed every moment to be more and more rapid in its progress: the emetic repeated did not act as an evacuant in the least, nor had the reiterated clysters any better success. The bottom of the throat was in a dreadful condition, besides that, the white spots, or aphthæ, re-appeared and spread themselves deeply in the bottom of the throat, the edges of which were livid, and of a violet hue: the uvula was ulcerated; the contagion reached the pituitary membrane, and the left nostril discharged a clear and limpid serosity (or serum) which had not the consistence of pus till the 7th day of the disease. The belly remaining costive, and yielding to no remedy, fearing (with a great deal of reason) lest a fever should be superinduced by the stoppage of the fœcal matter, and the quantity of putrefaction, already sufficiently great, should be enlarged, we ordered a purge somewhat more active, which was the root of jalap, to the quantity of twelve grains for a dose; nor indeed could I ever
purge

purge (for the most part) any of the deceased in any other manner. This purged her two or three times, and made the first evacuation of the disease, though it was now the 6th day. The little success that had attended bleeding, especially in regard to the gangrenous ulcers, engaged me to apply blisters to the nape of the neck, in order to draw off (if possible) that sharp humour, which corroded the almonds or tonsils. The blisters rendered the skin red, (I suppose inflamed the part) and took great effect; and it appears to me, that when this method, that is, blistering, does not red- den the skin, they are inefficacious for the most part, even though they raise blisters. On the 7th day, by the advice of Mr. Vernage, we gave some ipecacuanna, which vomited our patient, and made her discharge several membranes and fragments of eschars: but it must be observed notwithstanding, that there did not appear fewer at the bottom of the throat. In the evening, every thing seemed worse and worse: in this extremity they told me, that camphire had been employed in a similar case, with success, by a physician at Provence. I immediately embraced the proposition, and the more, by reason that I was strongly induced thereto, by the example of ordinary gangrenes, where experience

confirms its usefulness. I gave her eight grains, in an ounce of oil of sweet almonds. The fever which increased, in the evening seemed calmer, and lessened after she had taken the camphire, and she slept; and in lieu of the serosity that discharged from the nostril, there appeared, the next day, a beginning suppuration. I advised the repeating the camphire twice a day; and it was so till the 30th day of the disease. Soon after the eschars were diminished, the tongue unswelled, the palate or uvula discharged or put off a slough, at different times. In short, on the 20th day of the disease, I thought the patient out of danger: the suppuration discontinued; she blowed her nose less, and there appeared nothing but a few streaks of blood, mixed with the mucus of the nose.

“ But on the 24th, the fever having increased, I observed a tumour under the right ear, and under the jaw a lonely tumour, by itself, and separate from the parotid glands, painful, and of the size of a pigeon's egg. I thenceforward looked on this tumor as critical; and in consequence, that it was proper to determine it, by all sorts of methods for suppuration. But the parents earnestly desiring the discussion of it, I was constrained to put upon the tumor only greasy wool, camphire, oil, and lastly,

lastly, diabotanium, which, in 15 days time, entirely dissipated the tumor. It is true, that during that time, besides the camphire and oil, (of which I increased or diminished the dose, as need required, and according to the circumstances) I often gave her a grain of Kermes-mineral, in Spanish wine; sometimes purging with ipecacuanha, sometimes with jalap, sometimes with manna, &c. The patient did not begin, or seem to be quite free, and out of danger, till the 45th day of the disease, having always a pain in expressing herself, speaking through the nose, by reason of the fallen uvula. I have since been advised, that for two months together, they gave her, in order to lessen the disagreeable (*na-zillonement*) speaking through the nose, a little camphorated brandy, with equal parts of lukewarm water, to draw up (or fume) her nose, and she used this remedy with pleasure. It is worth observing that the patient was reduced to a skeleton. (*D'un maigreur affreuse*).

“ Thus out of eight patients, two perished before their disease was known, till it was past remedy. Out of the other six, three died, quite overcome by the strength of the disease, and three recovered.

“ From the 21st day of the month, they engaged the parents of all the children,

The Malignant Fevers.

that were then in health, to take them home. The eldest Miss Bonac was taken ill of the disease at home, and was cured. All that I know of the remedies employed for her, were, blisters to the neck and legs, and that she was vomited, but lost very little blood.

“ I have since learned, that this patient, after the 40th day of the disease, spoke very much through her nose, became squint-eyed, and deformed ; but that as she grew stronger, she also regained, day by day, her natural state.”

P R E-

PREScriptions *which I generally*
use in COMMON FEVERS.

No. I. The *emetico-catharticum* of Tissot.

R *Tart. Emet.* gr. iſs.

Man. opt. ℥i.

Aq. fervid. lb. i. *ſolve et ſigna.*

A gill to be taken every half-hour till it operates by vomit or ſtool.

A common vomit.

R *Vin. ipecacuan.* ℥i.

Vin. antimon. ℥ſs. m. f. *hauſt.*

A vomit *en lavage,*

R *Tart. emet.* gr. iv.

Aq. fervid. lb. v. *ſolve et ſigna.*

A pint to be taken blood-warm, and repeated as often as may be required to clean the ſtomach.

No. II. Stork's mixture for clearing the bowels of worms and viſcid phlegm.

R *Sal. polychreſt.*

Pulv. jalap.

— *valerian. ſylveſtr.* aa ℥i.

Oxymell. ſcillit. ℥iv. m. *et ſigna.*

A tableſ

Prescriptions.

A table spoonful to be taken morning, noon, and night for some days together, till the purpose is answered. A tea-spoonful may be given to a child.

No. III. Van Swieten's opium mixture for the *cholera*.

R *Aq. bord.* ℥viii.
Extract. thebaic. gr. iij.
Lapid. cancror. ℥iiss.
Aq. cinnamon. ten. ℥i.
Syr. diacod. ℥iiss. *m. et signa.*

A table-spoonful to be taken every eight or ten minutes till the vomiting stops.

No. IV. To procure passage in the dry belly-ach, or *colica Pictonum*, or *Pictorum*, or *Devoniensis*.

R *Sacchar. alb.*
Tinct. jalap. pharm. Lond. āā ℥i. *tere simul et adde.*
Man. opt.
Ol. ricin. American. āā ℥i.
Syr. solut. q. s. f. linctus. Signa.

Two tea-spoonfuls to be taken every half hour; drinking after it one table-spoonful of the following mixture, No. V, till a purging comes on.

No. V.

R *Sal. cathar. amar. (vel. sal. Rochel.)* ℥i.
Aq. menth. piper. ℥vi. *m. signa.*

A table-

A table-spoonful to be taken every half-hour till a purging comes on; after which the following emulsion will suffice to keep it up till the symptoms subside.

R *Man. opt.* ℥iss.

Tart. solub. ℥ss.

Amygd. dulc. decort. No. XVI.

Contunde simul optime, dein paulatim adde

Aq. rosar. ℥xij

Suc. limon (vel suc. aurant. civil.) ℥ii. *f. emul-*
sio, cola & signa.

A tea-cupful to be taken frequently, so as to keep the body open.

No. VI. Van Swieten's deobstruent mixture.

R *Oxymell. scillit.* ℥ij.

Sal. polychrest. ℥ij.

— *tart. vitriol.* ℥i.

Aq. fontan. ℥viiij.

— *menth. spirit.* ℥i. *m. & signa.*

Four table-spoonfuls to be taken every three or four hours, in proportion to its effect, drinking after it a gill of the following decoction :

R *Rad. recent. graminis,* ℥viiij.

— *taraxaci cum toto,* ℥iv.

Aq. fontan. lb. ijs.

Coque per semiboram, et colaturæ adde

Mell. opt. ℥iiij. *m. & exhibe.*

No. VII.

Prescriptions.

No. VII. To keep the body regular after the obstructions are removed in common colics.

R Sapon. Venet. ʒss.

*R*bei elect. ʒi.

Syr. de cichor. cum rbeo q. s. f. pilulæ No. lx. signa.

Five to be taken night and morning : But in atrabilious habits, the following is better :

R Sapon. Venet.

Sal. polychrest.

*R*bei elect.

Aloes puriss.

Extract. flor. chamam. āā ʒi.

Ol. stillat. flor. chamam. gut. xij.

Elix. aloes q. s. f. massa dividenda in pilulas mediocres, signa.

Three or four to be taken every night to keep the body regularly open in November and December.

An effectual purge for tough phlegm or black bile, when turgid in the lower belly.

R *Sal. polychrest.* ʒss.

Cremor. tart.

Pulv. jalap. āā ʒi. m. f. pulvis.

No. VIII. The purging ptisan nearly of Sydenham.

R *Tamarind.* ʒiss.

Aq. font. ʒxij.

Tart. solub. ʒss.

Coque

Prescriptions.

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Coque ad solutionem, et colaturæ adhuc fervidæ adde
Man. opt. ℥iſs.

Tinct. sen. ℥i. f. mistura et signa.

Six table spoonfuls to be taken every hour till
it purges properly.

No. IX. A strengthening purge, after fevers,
of Tiffot.

R Rhei elect.

Cremor tart. āā ℥ij.

Sacchar. ℥i. tere, simul et adde

Aq. puleg. ℥ij. m. f. haustus, signa.

To be taken going to rest.

A strengthening subastringent electuary after
fluxes.

R Conserv. menth.

Miv. cydon. āā ℥iſs.

Rad. Helenii condit. ℥ſs.

—rhabarb. ver. ℥i. m. f. electuar. signa.

The bigness of a nutmeg to be taken morn-
ing, noon, and night.

No. X. Van Swieten's clyster for the excoriation
of the *rectum* after the dysentery.

R Terebinth. ℥i.

Vitell. ov. No. I. solve et adde,

Tberiac. ℥ſs.

Lact. recentis ℥v. m. f. enema, signa.

To be injected blood-warm, every night go-
ing to rest.

No. XI:

Prescriptions.

No. XI. The common antiseptic draught.

R *Suc. limon.* ℥ss.

Aq. menth. simpl. ℥i.

Syr. e cort. aurant. ℥i. m. f. *haustus, signa.*

To be taken every three, four, five, or six hours.

The antiseptic mixture of Stork.

R *Aq. flor. rhæad.* lb. i.

Syr. diacod. ℥i.

Spir. sulphur. per camp. ℥i. f. *mistura, signa.*

A table spoonful to be taken every other hour.

N. B. In cases of great lowness, I add, to each of these some camphor well dissolved, with almonds, and diluted with peppermint-water.

No. XII. The diaphoretic draught.

R *Fulep. e camphor.*

Spir. minder. āā. ℥iij.

Aq. menth. simpl. ℥i. *calc. antim. illot.* gr. x.

Syr. croc. ℥iss. m. f. *haustus, signa.*

To be taken every four hours; and to the night-draught I frequently add from ten to fifteen or twenty drops of laudanum.

R *Pulv. contrayerv. compos.*

Confect. cardiac. āā. ℥i.

Aq. alexit. simpl. ℥i.

Spir. minder. ℥ss.

Syr. croc. ℥iss. m. f. *haustus, signa.*

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To be taken as the former, when heat is wanting.

No. XIII. Tiffot's antiseptic mixture.

R *Syr. violar.* ℥ij.
Spir. sal. marin. ℥ij. *m. signa.*

To sharpen all the drink with some of this mixture.

No. XIV. A diaphoretic decoction of the bark.

R *Pulv. cort. Peruv.* ℥i.
Balsam. Tolutan. ℥i.
Aq. fontan. lb. ii.
Coque ad lb. i. et colaturæ adde
Confect. alkerm. ℥i. *m. signa.*

Three or four table-spoonfuls to be taken every four, five, or six hours.

No. XV. Rutherford's deobstruent pills.

R *Extract. fuligin.*
Sapon. Venet. āā ℥iij.
Gum. ammoniac. ℥iss.
Aloes succotrin. ℥i.
Syr. simpl. q. s. f. pilulæ, gr. v. singulæ,
signa.

Three to be taken every six hours, drinking after them six spoonfuls of the following decoction :

VOL. II.

R

No. XVI.

Prescriptions.

No. XVI.

R *Summit. centaur. min.*
 — *absynth. vulgar.*
 — *rut. āā m. i.*

Coque parum in aq. fontan. lb. iij.

Addendo sub finem coctionis.

Sem. carv.

— *anis. āā. ʒiij. f. colatura.*

No. XVII. Van Swieten's mixture for the ague.

R *Sal. polychrest. ʒij.*
 — *tart. vitriol. ʒi.*
Aq. kord. ʒviij.
 — *cort. citr. ʒij. f. mistura, signa.*

A spoonful to be taken every two hours.

No. XVIII. Lecat's electuary.

R *Pulv. cort. Peruv. ʒij.*
Theriac. androm. ʒss.
Sal. absynth. ʒij.
Rbei, ʒi.
Syr. croc. q. s. f. electuar. signa.

The bigness of a nutmeg to be taken every three, four, five, or six hours, &c.

N. B. The original prescription is compounded with the *syrup. longæ vitæ* of the Paris Dispensatory.

No. XIX.

No. XIX. The *decoctum nitrosum* of the Edinburgh Dispensatory, is a good way of giving *Nitre*, from three to ten spoonfuls frequently, either by itself, or mixed with other medicines, or the common drink.

No. XX. The electuary for the *hemisrania*.

R *Pulv. rad. valerian. sylvestr.* ℥ij.

— *cort. Peruv.* ℥ss.

Sal. vol. c. c. ℥ij.

Syr. croc. q. s. f. electuar. signa.

To be taken as directed in its place.

No. XXI.

R *Sapon. Venet.*

Gum. Ammoniac.

— *myrrh. puriss.* āā ℥i.

Aloes Succotr.

Rhei elect. āā ℥ij.

Ol. stillat. flor. cham. gt. xij.

Syr. simpl. q. s. f. pilulæ mediocres.

No. XXII.

R *Rad. tarax. cum toto* ℥ij.

Sal. polychrest. ℥i.

Aq. pur. ℥x.

Coque decem minutas horæ partes; sub finem adde

Sem. carv. ℥i. *f. colatura.*

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1911

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